SIX WEEKS FOR A DOLLAR
To mail subscribers. THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE—the best and liveliest newspaper in the United States.
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THE DECORATOR AT WORK

TRANSFORMING THE INTERIOR OF THE BIG CONVENTION HALL.

How the Bare Walls and Rough Woodwork Are Being Made to Blossom Like a Great Garden—The Speakers' Stand—What the "Radiator" Looks Like—Getting the Entrances into Shape—A Chat with Decorator Foster.

A wonderful transformation is taking place hour by hour at the Auditorium. It will be more pronounced as the week progresses. Since Sunday morning the bare and nude walls that greeted the eye everywhere are now displaying a mass of decorations, flags, and bunting picturesquely and artistically arranged. F. T. Foster, the decorator, arrived from St. Louis Saturday night and early Sunday morning started a little band of fifteen upholsterers to work on the decorations.

The railings of the balconies are well-nigh completed. Broad strips of white and deep

PUTTING UP THE DECORATIONS.

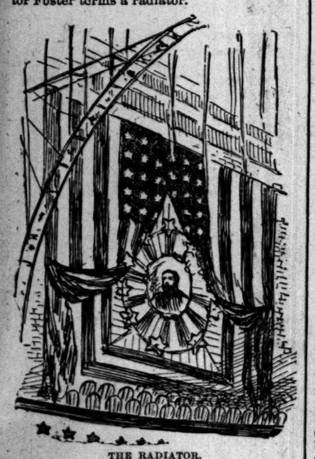
blue muslins have been artistically arranged on these railings. The combination is exceedingly effective. The centre strip is a broad white piece studded at regular intervals with the blue stars. At regular intervals these railings are to be set off with States' coats of arms, shields, etc. The railing of the first balcony will contain the painted portraits of prominent Republicans, the upper and the lateral railings will be set off with shields, coats of arms, and warlike paraphernalia.

A big stride was made yesterday in the decoration. The Chairman's desk is nearly completed. The general arrangement as it

THE SPEAKERS' STAND.

already appears is about as follows: Directly in the centre a life-size painting of Washington; on either side two flags of the stars and stripes at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Above Washington's head a soaring gilded eagle. The boxing is covered up with bunting of red, white, and blue, and fringed strips of yellow ribbon. Mr. Foster says that with some few minor details not yet decided upon the desk will substantially remain as described above. The railing in front of the pit is partially in position; it will not be completed in its details until the matting and the chairs are on the floor.

The left-hand wall is now about complete. Directly above the elliptical arches, the ceiling and a portion of that west wall are covered with large strips of tricolor. At that place, however, where the arches no longer stand in the way, and in bold view of the pit, the large space is covered up by what Decorator Foster terms a radiator.



THE RADIATOR.

This radiator is an effective bit of work. It is as follows: First, a square piece of white muslin; above, two immense National flags half unfurled at an angle, and directly in the centre a large wheel of red, white, and blue converging into a central star, the outer rim of the circle being completed by thirteen electric stars, each of which will have ten incandescent lights. Right in the spoke of the wheel the painting of Gen. Grant is to be placed. Then as a frame work to the whole there will be muslin strips of the Stars and Stripes. The wall on the opposit side is nearly a duplicate of the radiator, except that in the details stars of blue on a white background will take the place of the tricolored spokes of the radiator, and in the centre there will come in a picture of Lincoln.

Directly underneath the skylights a double piece of white muslin has been stretched. This is intended to soften and mellow the sunlight coming from above. On the railing of the third balcony and directly in the centre the coat-of-arms of the United States is to be placed. Yesterday afternoon the first work was started on the private boxes. These are to be canopied all over with flags and bunting.

Above the Speaker's desk, and falling from the ceiling of the stage, there is to be a big war picture representing Gen. Logan and his military staff. Two six-foot paintings of Grant and Lincoln will adorn that portion of the wall between the private boxes at the right and left of the Speaker's desk.

On the floor of the pit huge boxes containing bunting and flags were piled up indiscriminately yesterday. In another day they will all be removed. Then the chairs for the alternates will be put in place; then the matting on the pit floor and the stage, and finally tomorrow morning the orchestra chairs.

The approach from Congress street is nearly ready. A half-dozen carpenters were busy yesterday putting up the temporary partition and doors leading up to the auditorium. Several teams were kept busy also all day hauling away the rubbish from the Congress street side. The stairway leading from the Michigan avenue entrance to the stage is also finished. A temporary ceiling is to built as a sort of protection in case of rainy weather. It is thought that during the coming two days the big blocks of stones now lying about Congress street, Wabash and Michigan avenues will have been utilized, as well as the terra-cotta bricks, a few piles of which still remain. It is the intention to keep every side as free as possible from the building materials while the convention lasts, and with that idea in view no more stones or other building materials will be for the present dumped on the streets.

"I expect to have all the inside decorations finished by tomorow evening," said Decorator Foster yesterday. "We'll then start on the exterior work. There will be considerable to do there and not a little difficulty to get a harmonizing effect. Nearly all the auditorium decorations are a novelty. The building itself is a novelty. I had to work hard before even deciding on the rough background work. The detailed bits, picturesque odds and ends, I will set in at the last moment. I work a good deal like the painter who touches up his painting when all the heavier tones are in, and by a few judicious brush touches here and there brings out in stronger relief the backgrounds of the piece."

"Do you find the decorating of the auditorium as easy as the St. Louis Exposition?"

"O, no, indeed. Everything here is in an unfinished stage. I had to adapt myself to the requirements of the place. But on the whole I think the public will be pleased."

ENTRAPPED BY A BAD WOMAN.

Miss Coleman of New York Describes Her Abduction to the Police.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—[Special.]—Theresa Coleman, a plainly clad girl of about 19, tells the police a curious story of her enticement from her home in New York to a house of ill-repute at the Back Bay here. She says she answered an advertisement of a Mrs. Gilbert, who was stopping at the Gilsey House in New York, asking for a young lady to travel with a widow as a companion and occasionally do light sewing. The Coleman girl was accepted by Mrs. Gilbert, and the two left New York for Boston, where the widow's home was, to make arrangements for an extended trip. Arriving in Boston the Coleman girl says the Gilbert woman consulted closely with a hack driver, and the two entered a close carriage and were driven rapidly and through various streets for some time. She remembered passing the Providence Railroad station, and also remembered hearing the woman tell the driver to drive down Columbus avenue. Soon they drove up a street leading off the avenue and stopped in front of a Queen Anne house with ivy growing up the front of it.

On going into the house she says she noticed three young girls sitting on the stairs dressed in gaudy costumes, and they called Mrs. Gilbert "mamma." After telling another girl who was in the entry to go out and wash the sidewalk Mrs. Gilbert politely requested the Coleman girl to come upstairs and wash herself before eating breakfast. She then went up-stairs. The girl who had been told to wash the sidewalk called the Coleman girl one side and in a whisper said: "Do you know what kind of a house you are in? Well, you are in a bad house," was the reply.

With this the Coleman girl made a bolt for the door, leaving all her clothing and money behind, and after wandering about some time she made known her trouble to the police. The police are busy searching for the girl's abductor. She comes from a respectable New York family, but her father says she has been a rather self-willed child. The police were at first inclined to doubt the girl's story, but the evidence bears it out so remarkably in certain particulars that a vigorous search for "Mrs. Gilbert" is being made.

ARRESTED FOR AN AMERICAN CRIME.

German Officials Take a Man Into Custody for a Murder in This Country.

BERLIN, June 11.—A shoemaker named Albert Wettber has been arrested at Crimmitzschen, Saxony, on the charge of having murdered a banker of Watertown, United States, Aug. 25, 1886. The crime was committed for the purpose of robbery, and the murderer secured $18,000. Wettber has since lived in various parts of Germany. An anonymous letter to the authorities stating that Wettber was the criminal led to the arrest.

May Have Told the Story Himself.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 11.—[Special.]—No murder of the nature indicated in the foreign dispatches has ever occurred here. Two years ago a gagging and robbery took place at Lebanon, Dodge County, six miles northeast of this city, and its perpetrators were never identified. Shortly after a young man left here for Germany, named Albert Wellwer, and it is possible that he was connected with this affair. He has repeatedly asked to be allowed to return home, but his relations never consented to have him come back. There is a possibility that the young man has caused his own arrest, with the hope of getting back to America.

IT WAS ANOTHER ADAMS.

The Chicago Congressman Startled by the Reports of His Fighting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—[Special.]—Congressman George E. Adams was surprised today at the receipt of telegrams from Chicago making inquiries about an alleged rough-and-tumble fight he had had with one Bartholomew Buckley in the New Amsterdam Club rooms in New York. Mr. Adams has not been in New York for weeks, does not know where the New Amsterdam Club rooms are, and never heard of Bartholomew Buckley. He couldn't understand how his name came to be used. There is no other Adams in the present Congress. The Chicago member, after reflection, came to the conclusion that the namesake who engaged in the row might have been ex-Congressman "Jack" Adams, who used to represent one of the New York districts.

ESCAPE OF A FEMALE CONVICT.

Anna Hower, a Murderess, Saws Out of the Anamosa Penitentiary.

ANAMOSA, Ia., June 11.—[Special.]—Anna L. Hower, a female convict, made her escape from the penitentiary here last night by sawing off an iron bar over her window in the top tier of cells and letting herself down by means of bedclothes, then climbing up a rope and scaling the wall. She was sent from Cedar Rapids for eighteen years for murder in the second degree, she having assisted a man in killing her husband. She afterwards ran away with her paramour. She had served five years. She is the first female that has ever escaped.

Hudson Bay Passes a Dividend.

LONDON, June 11.—The Hudson Bay Company's report shows net profits of £10,923 sterling for the year ending May, making a total, undivided, of £438,212 sterling. A substantial reserve is, in the opinion of the board, essential to maintain the company's credit and insure effective workings. They therefore recommend holders to forego a dividend. The prospects in the Northwest are said to be encouraging.

HAD SEEN GRESHAM TRIED

JOHN R. LYNCH TELLS WHY HE DECLARED FOR THE JUDGE.

As Commander at Natchez the Young Soldier Won Popular Respect—His Admirable Record as a Civilian—The Feeling in Missouri and Massachusetts—A North Carolina View of the Situation—"Der Herold" of Milwaukee on the Foes of Gresham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Representative John R. Lynch of Mississippi is in Washington, fresh from a trip which, in addition to his own State, gave him a chance to gage public sentiment in parts of Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia. Mr. Lynch is one of the most popular colored men in the South. Those who attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884 will remember the fine-looking colored man who presided over the temporary organization of that great body and who surprised every one with the ability and tact displayed. That was John R. Lynch, the first colored man ever called to preside over a National convention. Mr. Lynch is a big cotton-planter in Mississippi. He owns 1,000 acres of cotton land and employs seventy-five or eighty of his race in their cultivation. It was acquired after he was made free through the emancipation proclamation. Most of his property has been procured since 1875. Up to that time he devoted a good deal of attention to politics, but when the bulldozers overran the State in 1875 he concluded the best thing for him was to become a planter. In the meantime he had served two terms in Congress. He and ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce have great influence with the colored men all over the South. This was shown by his election as a delegate from the State at large by a convention friendly to Sherman, although a Gresham-man himself. Mr. Lynch was quite a boy while the war was in progress. It was during that period that he first heard of Judge Walter Q. Gresham, whose nomination for President he is how urging with enthusiasm. Judge Gresham commanded the Union troops stationed at Natchez for a long time. Natchez was then and is now the home of Mr. Lynch.

"I formed a great admiration for Judge Gresham in those days," said Mr. Lynch tonight. "It grew out of the manner in which he conducted the affairs committed to his charge. He was kind and just to all. I was only a boy then, but I could appreciate his generous treatment of every one. No Union General was better liked by the people in the South than Judge Gresham, and today Democrats in Southern Mississippi all speak kindly of him. I have since known Judge Gresham as a Cabinet officer and as a Judge. I think he is the best equipped and most popular man for the Presidency in the Republican party. He would be more easily elected than any other man, and on account of these things I am for him."

"What did you learn about the canvass in the South?"

"There is a warm feeling for Judge Gresham. Of course the South has been well worked up for Senator Sherman and a large body of the delegates from that section are for him, but Judge Gresham is the second choice of many of them. In my own State I know this is true. I am one of the delegates-at-large, elected because my people seem to be partial to me, although the State convention was strongly for Senator Sherman and in spite of my open advocacy of Judge Gresham's nomination. The two delegates from my district are Gresham men, and we three represent the dominant Republican opinion in that portion of the State. I think the other fifteen delegates will vote for Sherman on the first ballot, but after that some of them will be for Gresham. There is a friendly feeling for Judge Gresham in Louisiana. One delegate there told me Gresham was his second choice, and he told me of one or two others who inclined the same way. There is a similar condition of affairs in Alabama and Georgia, and I feel certain that while Senator Sherman will get the bulk of the vote at the opening of the balloting, Judge Gresham will be the second choice of a large proportion of the delegates."

Mr. Lynch will leave for Chicago Wednesday to attend the meeting of the National Committee Thursday.

COLORADO FOR GRESHAM.

Delegate Rogers Says that the State Is for the Indiana Jurist.

GALENA, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—W. T. Rogers, a prominent citizen of Fort Collins, Colo., and leading Republican of that State, who is in Galena on private business, expressed the opinion today in an interview with THE TRIBUNE correspondent that the delegation from his State to the Republican National Convention would cast a unanimous vote in favor of the nomination of Judge Gresham for President. Mr. Rogers' opinion is based upon a thorough knowledge of the sentiment in his State, derived from personal interviews with leading Republicans from all sections and from an intimate acquaintance with a majority of the men comprising the Colorado delegation to Chicago. Since the publication of Blaine's emphatic letter of declination Judge Gresham has been growing in popularity among Republicans in Colorado, until at the present time the general sentiment prevails that, with the Indiana jurist as a leader, Republican success in November next will be fully assured.

Mr. Rogers states that the Republicans of Colorado will give the nominee of the Chicago Convention an enthusiastic support, whoever he may be, and predicts that the Republican majority in his State will largely exceed that of any Presidential year. He also confidently asserts that with Judge Gresham as a Republican Presidential candidate there will not be the slightest show for a Cleveland victory in a single Northwestern State. The Republican delegation from Colorado, Mr. Rogers believes, will be led by William A. Hamill, a brilliant lawyer and successful miner of Georgetown, and a member of the National Republican Committee, who is an ardent admirer and earnest advocate of the nomination of Judge Gresham.

GRESHAM'S STRENGTH IN MISSOURI.

Secretary Mott Says Half the Delegation Favors the Judge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11.—[Special.]—Chauncey I. Filley, who controls a number of votes in the Missouri delegation to Chicago, will leave for Chicago Wednesday for the purpose of looking over the ground, and will return Friday. He is said to be a recent convert to the Alger boom. Fred Mott, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, says he feels assured that half the Missouri delegation will vote for Gen. Gresham. Alger has the reputation of a liberal giver, and there is talk of special trains from St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Springfield to carry the faithful to Chicago. Special trains cost something, and the Republicans of Missouri as a general rule are not burdened with much wealth. Somebody, however, must pay for the trains, and there are broad hints flying around that Alger is doing the square thing.

INDIANA COMING TO GRESHAM.

Observation of Republicans and Position of Workingmen.

WABASH, Ind., June 11.—[Special.]—Judge Gresham's candidacy is progressing splendidly in Indiana and intelligent Republicans who are observing the trend of public opinion do not hesitate to say that Gresham is gathering great strength. Gresham is popular with the labor element here. A well-known Knight of Labor said that Gresham would get the vote of the Knights almost solidly if nominated. "We are for him because he is the poor man's friend as opposed to monopolies," said the gentleman, who added that the Knights all over the State are for Gresham. W. G. Sayre, one of the Harrison leaders, is committed to the candidacy of Gen. Harrison, but if Harrison were not a candidate Mr. Sayre would unfurl the Gresham banner, and if Gresham proves to be the nominee Sayre will be found actively in the fight working for the election of the Judge. In the event of Gresham's nomination there will be no sore heads among the Indiana Republicans. All will feel that their State has been honored as never before and the campaign will be one of wild enthusiasm from the start. There can be no question about Gresham's ability to carry his own State.

"DER HEROLD" ON GRESHAM.

It Satisfies Itself that His Enemies Are the Monopolists.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 11.—*Der Herold*, the German daily, will publish tomorrow the following from its Washington correspondent:

The Gresham boom is giving certain wire-pullers no little trouble. They cannot understand how the Judge has grown to be so popular that it is beginning to be dangerous for them to continue their malicious warfare against him. I have talked today with three prominent Congressmen who are certainly bitterly opposed to his nomination, and all of them expressed astonishment at my declaration that German Republicans scouted the charge of Know-Nothingism against Gresham, and that every German Republican paper so far as I know vigorously supported him. Of course, they had expected it to be otherwise. But I also know that every one of the three whom I talked to is not opposed to Gresham on account of his alleged Know-Nothingism when a youth, but because he is a foe to corporations and monopolies. In fact, all the opposition to him if sifted originates with monopolists and corporations, and is worked up by their tools and agents. It is well to call the attention of Judge Gresham's friends to the fact that many of the monopoly people here assert privately that a number of delegates who were elected as Gresham men in the Western States will not stick to him. The delegates should be looked after whether this assertion is true or only a malicious invention.

COLORED MEN WANT GRESHAM.

Delegate Cheshire of North Carolina Reviews the Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—[Special.]—John T. Cheshire, one of the alternate delegates from North Carolina to the Chicago Convention, reached Washington today. He is a colored man. He says the five colored delegates from North Carolina were originally Blaine men, but they are now for Judge Gresham. He scouts the idea that Mr. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, can control any of them for John Sherman.

"I know," he said, "that Mr. Canaday has been making his boasts about what he would do with our delegation, but I know he cannot deliver them to Sherman. The colored men in the delegation are for Judge Gresham. He is popular with them. I know a colored delegate in Alabama who will vote for Sherman on the first ballot and will then go to Judge Gresham. There are delegates in other States who will do the same. Heretofore our people have been almost forced into voting for men whom the leaders favored, but this year they propose to act for themselves. A number of Southern colored delegates will be here in a day or two and will hold a conference before going to Chicago."

DRIFTING TOWARD GRESHAM.

Massachusetts Sentiment Found to Be Setting Strongly Toward the Judge.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—[Special.]—The *Traveller* tonight, speaking of a recent canvass made to ascertain the Republican Presidential preferences of the State, says that the result indicates "most emphatically that the drift of Massachusetts Republican sentiment is strongly in favor of the nomination of Judge Gresham. It is the average citizen who is to furnish the enthusiasm of the campaign during its progress and the votes that bring victory at its close. Our delegates to Chicago are, or at least ought to be, representative in their power."

LOCUSTS HAVE COME AGAIN.

After Nineteen Years' Absence the Devastators Resume Work.

WHEATON, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—The seventeen-year locusts appeared here about two weeks ago and have so rapidly increased in number that now they literally cover all kinds of bushes, hedges, trees, and even perch on the fences while they pick their teeth. Their favorit food appears to be the leaves of currant-bushes and maple trees. They also eat potato-vines and arbor-vitæ. When they first come up out of the ground they appear as a white grub, about an inch long, but they soon turn to a brown hue, and, shedding their skin, develop in two days bodies two inches in length with wings which when extended are three or four inches from tip to tip.

Great apprehension is felt over their general devastation, and it is feared the shade and fruit trees will be ruined. Their career is short, as they only remain forty days. They have a chisel in their tail with which they plow a trench in trees and therein lay their eggs. The eggs hatched drop to the ground, the insect burrows in the earth for seventeen years, and then the locust reappears.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 11.—[Special.]—Locusts have appeared here in vast numbers in the last two days. They are popularly supposed to be the seventeen-year locusts, but the calculation is two years off this time. Their last appearance was in 1869, just nineteen years ago. They come up from the ground, leaving holes about one-half inch in diameter. They come up as a grub, and soon after shed their skins and cling to the nearest shrub for awhile, and then fly away. When here nineteen years ago they attacked nothing but the trees, eating the leaves and stripping them bare. They do not attack grain or vegetables. They keep up an incessant song for several months and disappear with cold weather.

SHAKING UP THE SOLDIERS.

The Periodical Move Around of Troops Pushed Vigorously.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 11.—The four companies of colored United States troops which have been stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, for some years passed through here yesterday on their way to New Mexico and Arizona. Capts. Cartright and Johnson, with their companies, are ordered to Fort Apache, New Mexico; Capts. Duckett and Wessells go to San Carlos, Ari. Capt. Guthrie and his company of white soldiers came in on the Santa Fé Saturday from Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, and embarked for Fort Sill, where they take the place of the colored troops which had been quartered there so long.

PUSHING THE BIG PIPE-LINE.

The Standard Oil Company's Men Coming Fast Toward Chicago.

WABASH, Ind., June 11.—[Special.]—The great pipe-line of the Standard Oil Company, which is to bring fuel oil from the Lima field to Chicago, is moving along at a rapid pace. The pipe-layers have reached this county, and are in the vicinity of Laketon, where one of the pumping stations is to be located, and where it is understood the company will erect immense buildings on the site of Round Lake, which was recently purchased. The utmost secrecy is being preserved by the Standard people in reference to this stupendous project, and but little can be learned of its plans.

CARNEGIE'S MERRY PARTY

MR. BLAINE AND HIS FRIENDS CONTINUE THEIR PLEASANT JOURNEY.

Dining and Sleeping Amid Historic Surroundings—The Bishop of Limerick Delivers an Address to the Clergy of the Diocese Strongly Recommending Strict Obedience to the Pope's Decree—Emperor Frederick's Condition Not Much Improved.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, June 11.—The Carnegie-Blaine party spent yesterday and this forenoon in visiting the somewhat archaic beauties of Peterboro and vicinity, the quaint old cathedral being especially admired. In the afternoon the bonny bays were again harnessed and in an hour Burleigh House with the beautiful inclosed park was reached. Lord Rosiyn, the present tenant—celebrated for his poems, which are generally dedicated to the Queen, and for his race horses—received the party at luncheon. In the cool of the afternoon the drive from Stamford to the Town of Grantham was gotten over in short order, the twenty-four miles being reeled off in something less than two hours. The Angel Inn, Grantham, is said to be the oldest one in the United Kingdom, dating back to the days of King John, and here that monarch, so unpopular with historians, is popularly supposed to have held court. The Angel is covered with ivy and constructed out of roughly-hewn granit. After an excellent dinner, the digestion of which was facilitated by some excellent Wagnerian music from Mr. Damrosch, the party retired, Mr. and Mrs. Blaine to the bed in which Richard III. signed Buckingham's death warrant, and Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie to the apartments which King John some centuries ago affected. Mr. Blaine is in splendid health and lively. He, however, refuses to touch upon any political topic under 100 years old.

The Most Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, delivered a long address to the clergy of his diocese at a synod meeting in Dublin today. He urges that by the Papal decree the practices of boycotting and the plan of campaign as they exist in Ireland stand condemned as violations of the moral law of charity and justice. "This," he adds, "is no longer a matter of opinion. It is now a settled and certain law of the Catholic Church, which all the faithful of this diocese are bound to take from me as their Bishop. These practices are sinful, and it is even more sinful, as being against the faith, to defy or impugn under any pretext the right of the Pope to condemn." His Lordship also observes: "So far as my authority as Bishop goes I will exercise it to put down covert as well as open attacks upon our supreme teacher in the church. Nothing would give me greater pain than to have to exercise my jurisdiction in this regard, but so deeply and strongly do I feel the paramount importance of maintaining the authority of the Pope in his teaching on the question of morals that no consideration of personal annoyance to which I may be subjected will prevent me from using all the means in my power for that purpose. It would be better, in my opinion, to run the risk by the strong and determined action of putting rebellious Catholics outside the fold than to allow a fatal and ruinous principle that goes to the foundation of the church's authority to pass unchallenged and become a precedent. But, very reverend and reverend fathers, I hope and trust in God that such an issue will not be forced upon us, but if it is we cannot, and we will not, shrink from it. This decree of the Pope is final and unalterable, and you might as well expect to put back the sun in its course as to undo it, and unless those who are in opposition to it hope to trample on the consciences of the ecclesiastical teachers of Ireland, and terrorize them into revolt against the Pope, I do not see what they expect to gain by their present agitation. I said it before and repeat it, that the result for them will be the wreck and ruin of their own political organization and the putting back of home rule for Ireland perhaps for a generation. This is not the place to talk politics, and I don't mean to do so further than I think necessary to prevent a misunderstanding of my position at the present crisis. I am a Nationalist, I believe, as true and as sound as the best of you. I have never wavered in my belief in home rule for Ireland. I am a land reformer. I detest as earnestly as any man the oppression of heartless landlords, and would go any length sanctioned by religion to restrain them. I believe there will never be peace in Ireland or prosperity until every farmer is the owner of his own farm, and am prepared to give every legitimate aid according to my position to any political agitation for these ends, but from that agitation must be eliminated whatever is against God's law. I don't care what advantage it brings to the farmer or others—if it abolished all rent forever—if it is condemned by the church I will not have it, but accept the decision of our own father, Christ's Vicar, who is placed by his exalted office above the passions and self-interest that often blind us, and has no motive in all he does but God's honor and our salvation. Cut off what he condemns and there is no Bishop in Ireland who will throw himself with more heart or determination into this movement than I."

Dispatches from Berlin say that the improvement in the health of the Emperor has come to a standstill. The difficulty in swallowing has diminished a little under medical treatment, but not to the extent desired. He shows a marked disinclination to take food of any kind, and betrays a strong disposition to nausea. The difficulty in swallowing is caused by a part of the fluids flowing along outside of the canula into the windpipe, instead of into the gullet. When this is checked the fluids come out at the entrance of the canula. In spite of this the Emperor passed a good night.

VICIOUS STRIKERS PUNISHED.

Three of the "Q's" Former Employes Fined for Acts of Violence.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—Aleck Johnson, a Burlington striker, who fired five shots recently at an employé of the company, pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court this morning, was fined $200, and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. Ed Roberts, another striker, was fined $100 and given sixty days in jail for throwing a bottle through the window of a locomotive cab. B. Hardine, a striking switchman, was fined $25 and costs for assisting in an assault on a new engineer.

WANT TO FENCE IN A PARK.

Heirs of Horace White Claim Mechanics' Green in Beloit, Wis.

BELOIT, Wis., June 11.—[Special.]—A good case for the courts was created today by certain heirs of Horace White, an early settler, laying claim to Mechanics' Green, a park he gave the city years ago. The heirs today put a fence around the park, which was promptly removed by order of the authorities, and the case will go to the courts. The property is valued at $8,000 to $10,000.

Colored Odd-Fellows in Session.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—The colored Odd-Fellows, twelve lodges, celebrated today the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the organization in the United States. They had a parade, followed by a drill and addresses, at the Colored State University grounds. The colored Young Men's Christian Association continued their work of National organization this afternoon and tonight. They will meet again tomorrow.

PICNICKERS MAKE A DISCOVERY.

What Some Excursionists Found on the Desplaines Camp-Meeting Grounds.

Last week a picnic party of good Methodists passed the day at the Desplaines camp-meeting grounds. The grounds are a sort of Mecca to the Methodist, and naturally enough, soon after the arrival of the party, its members began with awe and tender memories to explore the precincts. To their great surprise they soon came upon a bottle and then another and then bottles by the dozen. Visions of delicious cold tea, rich cool milk, home-made lemonade at once arose to their minds and recollections of last summer thronged upon one and all. The enthusiasm suddenly received a chill. A worthy matron, who had been looking doubtfully at the glassware, remarked that, whatever the rest might have done, she had never carried tea or milk or lemonade to camp-meeting in any such looking bottles as those, and, what was more, that she did not believe that the bottles had ever contained anything of the kind. Thereupon there was a hurried drawing of skirts about ankles, and joy was changed to horror. One of the most reckless of the young men was prevailed upon after much entreaty to lift one of the bottles on the end of his cane, and a solemn procession wended its way to the oldest man of the party. The bottle was laid in silence upon a stump, and he was asked to decide what kind of a bottle it was. The oldest man of the party looked at it, took a sniff at its open mouth, shut his eyes, passed his hand under his mustache, coughed slightly, and said with solemnity:

"Ahem! In my unregenerate days—ahem—I should have said—ahem—that this bottle had contained an intoxicating beverage—ahem—known as beer. It is empty, and I may be mistaken, but it smells—ahem"——

Then there was a commotion. Had every individual bottle been a rattlesnake with thirteen buttons the horror of it would have been no worse. The day was spoiled, and the picnic dragged its weary length along with difficulty.

The question is: How did the bottles get there? Have the wine-bibbers been allowed to disport themselves on the soil of the Desplaines camp-meeting grounds? This is what a TRIBUNE reporter endeavored to ascertain. He found that the grounds are controlled by the Camp-Meeting Association, which allows them to be used for no other purpose than that of the Methodist camp-meeting. The bottles, therefore, are the work of wicked trespassers who have made themselves at home within the precincts. There are numerous picnic grounds devoted to the use of the world in the immediate vicinity, and in all probability an overflow meeting from one of them is responsible for the hideous evidences of wassail and orgy. The Camp-Meeting Association did not, as some suspected, rent the grounds out to unsuitable parties for picnic purposes.

A BOMB IN A BARREL OF FISH.

Clumsy Work Supposed to Have Saved a Vessel from Wreckers.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—[Special.]—It transpired today that a barrel of fish in which there was a dynamite bomb large enough to blow up a brick house was part of the cargo in the hold of the steamer City of Cleveland on her trip up from Cleveland last Wednesday. The barrel was one of a number of others consigned by John Kingsbro, a wholesale fish dealer at Cleveland, to Ryan & Bourke, commission merchants in the Miller Building at the foot of Bates street. The fish were mostly pickerel, packed in the barrel dry, and as the barrels were plainly marked they were rolled about in the same reckless manner as salt barrels and other freight not liable to be damaged by rough handling.

Ryan & Bourke had the fish carted to their warehouse Thursday, and the afternoon of the same day one of the firm's men was put at work unpacking the barrels. He came upon one in which the head had been broken and the pieces put back in place by some person unfamiliar with carpenter's tools. He removed the broken pieces, and right on the top was the bomb, made of lead pipe and about seven inches long. A small wire six inches long projected from the dynamite, which completely filled the bomb. The wire was twisted around the pipe, and on the projecting end, which was bent back in a loop to the explosive, was a percussion cap.

The efforts of the police to fathom the matter have so far been futile, except that Mr. Ryan says he is satisfied from the appearance of the barrel when it reached the warehouse that the bomb was placed in the barrel after it left Kingsbro's warehouse at Cleveland. Evidently it was intended to blow up the steamer, and the fact that it did not go off is explained only on the theory of faulty construction. The bomb was dropped in the middle of the river by the police.

TWO SUSPECTS GET AWAY.

Walters and MacKenna Defeat the Vigilance of London Police.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—The French steamship La Normandie, which arrived at this port this morning, brought over two men suspected of being concerned in a dynamite plot to which the London police found an alleged clew. One of them, named Walsh, booked on the steamship under the name of Walters, was in London for a long time, but was followed so closely by the police that he fled to Paris, when he met Joseph Patrick MacKenna, a member of Lodge No. 56 of the Clan-na-Gael of Chicago, who is said to have been his confederate. MacKenna accompanied him in the Normandie and was booked under his true name. The steamship reached her dock in this city at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and in less than fifteen minutes Walters and MacKenna had disappeared. At the office of the *Irish World* it was said that nothing had been seen of either of them.

The steward of La Normandie said that both men seemed to have plenty of money. They did not associate with the other passengers. He had been notified by the police authorities at Havre that the men were suspected of being concerned in a dynamite plot. They had little baggage, and no one was at the pier in this city to meet them.

Thomas Walsh, the Irishman who was said to be implicated in a plot similar to that which resulted in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke in Phœnix Park, Dublin, in 1881, was met by several well-known Irish Nationalists and driven to the Hotel Albert. Walsh, it is said, admitted to the Scotland Yard representatives the existence of the scheme, and that was the cause of his leaving France.

McGarigle Supposed to Be at Calgary.

CALGARY, N. W. T., June 11.—It is undoubted that W. J. McGarigle, the Chicago "boodler," has been at the Park since the beginning of May, and it is also said he is in partnership with Dr. Brett in the sanitarium. He is introduced to the visitors, but several ladies have declined the honor and also to dine at the sanitarium, not wishing to meet him.

Frank Jones Favored by the Clubs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—At a meeting of the Springfield delegates to the Republican Clubs convention to be held in this city Wednesday next a motion to instruct the delegates to endeavor to secure the election of Frank H. Jones of Springfield as President of the State league was unanimously carried.

Lynched a Negro Soldier.

HELENA, Mont., June 11.—Robertson, a negro soldier at Fort Shaw, Saturday night had a row with a man near the fort over a sporting woman and killed an innocent bystander. Fifty masked citizens of Sun River took the murderer out last night and lynched him.

Investigating a Railroad's Conduct.

DOVER, Del., June 11.—The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners are in session here for the purpose of investigating complaints that have been preferred against the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad.

PILGRIMS OF ST. ANTHONY.

GREAT GATHERING OF PEOPLE MIRACULOUSLY CURED.

A Remarkable Scene in a Pennsylvania Village—Men and Women Coming from Far and Near to Kneel at the Shrine of the Saint Through Whose Influence They Were Healed—Strange Stories of the Wonderful Cures Effected by St. Anthony's Fire.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 11.—[Special.]—Yesterday nearly 500 strangers arrived at Troy Hill. They were the first to lead in the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anthony. Of this advance guard at least a score were from points as far west as Topeka, Kas., and as far east as Wilmington, Del. It was a busy day on the hilltop. In the yard of the Church of the Most Holy Name, of which Father Mollinger, the famous miracle-worker, is the priest, carpenters were engaged in erecting lunch tables, sheds, and booths. Boarding-houses were renovated and temporary additions were being made to several of them. Trailing up the stairway leading from Spring Garden avenue were seen, at intervals of ten and fifteen minutes, whole families with their grips and luggage in arms.

"The first service for the public St. Anthony's-Day," said Father Mollinger, "will be at 7:30 a. m., but the solemn, and the one which is generally more largely attended, will be at 10 o'clock. This morning at early mass I noticed many new faces already. The number of pilgrims is increasing yearly. Last year St. Anthony's-Day brought 6,000 people here. They were from all parts of the country. Many of the people who come regularly are led here through gratitude, having been cured through the grace of God and being desirous to show their thankfulness."

From other sources it is learned that the crowd is so great that not all can get in the church at the 10 o'clock services. They form in lines outside, and as Father Mollinger leaves the church they bow down on their knees, and with uplifted hands beseech the aid of their patron saint in the cure of ills for which they perchance have traveled thousands of miles to remedy. The good father lays his hands upon their heads, blesses them in the name of God and St. Anthony, and many believe themselves thus simply cured.

This scene in the church-yard, and extending even out to the street, is most remarkable. The sick, the maimed, the halt, and the blind who have faith in the efficacy of the traditions of "St. Anthony's fire" generally remain on Troy Hill two or three days after the anniversary. After the blessings at the church they seek private interviews with the clergyman in many instances. The miraculous cures he is supposed to have effected on and about this day have tended to throw around the historical stories of June 13 the definiteness of truth. Mrs. Edward Miller, a boarding-house keeper, who last year accommodated crippled and afflicted pilgrims from places as far west as Denver, tells of one remarkable cure made among her guests last St. Anthony's-Day. A young woman living at Corneliaville was brought there in a carriage and carried on a mattress into Mrs. Miller's house. She had not had the use of her limbs for fifteen years. She received Father Mollinger's blessing at the house that afternoon. At 6 o'clock she walked from the house, descended the stairs to Spring Garden avenue with a firm step, and walked to the Union Depot. She will be back today to offer her praises with the rest of the faithful.

THEY HAVE THE ROBBERS PENNED.

The Ohio Marauders Located and a Large Force Surrounding the House.

CINCINNATI, O., June 11.—[Special.]—Word has just been received here that Lieut. Schmidt of the Cincinnati police force, with forty men, has the train-robbers corralled in an old house three miles west of Delhi, on the farm of Albert Cain, a miller. The place is surrounded, and none of the inmates can escape. It is said the men have a wounded companion with them. An attack will be made on the house between now and daylight. The house is in a sparsely-settled country region, and persons who have passed by have been warned away by the robbers. Reinforcements have been sent for from this city.

There is great excitement in Delhi and several citiz

THEY ARE STILL DIVIDED.

WHAT MR. PLATT SAYS OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATES.

No Meeting Has Been Held with a View of Settling on Anybody—Mr. Depew's Position—Morrison's Happy State—Palmer Takes the Stump—Campaign Methods of the Democrats—Various State Conventions—General Political News.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—The Fifth Avenue Hotel is just now the Mecca of Republican Presidential candidates and their accredited representatives. John Sherman passed three days at the hotel last week, and he was not there for a pleasure visit. Roswell G. Horr of Michigan started for Chicago last night, after passing a week in the corridors buttonholing prominent New York politicians and trying to inflate the Alger boom. Senator Hiscock managed to get away from his Senatorial duties long enough to occupy his favorit parlor, No. 1, for two days. The attraction for these gentlemen was Thomas C. Platt. Just what has been the result of their efforts it is difficult to determine.

A few days ago it was the general opinion among politicians that Platt's favorit ticket was Alger and Morton. Platt and Alger, who were both staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were observed to be friendly, and the two statesmen were reported to have spent three hours in one day in Platt's parlor. Levi P. Morton is also said to have had a part in the conference. Soon afterward Senator Hiscock came over to New York and the conjectures about Platt's intentions underwent a decided change. The lesser lights saw in Hiscock's visit a purpose to boom the Syracuse man for the first place or second place on the ticket. Then the news went out that Platt had on his slate the names of Alger and Hiscock or Hiscock and Alger. Today the conjectures have taken another turn, and Mr. Platt is said to be favoring John Sherman, with W. W. Phelps for second place.

The Depew boom seems to languish slightly, at least among the President-makers who frequent the hotel corridors. It is even reported that Platt has formally requested Depew to write a letter declining the nomination in advance of the convention. There is as yet no confirmation of the report, but everybody knows that it does not suit Platt's purpose to have Depew nominated. Platt is willing to let Depew have New York's vote on the first ballot, and give him the honor of being thus complimented as favorit son.

Platt was seen at his Broadway offices today. He was deeply immersed in the business of his express company, and was reluctant to speak on the political situation at all; saying there were special reasons why he should not.

"Have the New York delegates decided upon any course of action to be pursued at Chicago?" he was asked.

"They have not," said Mr. Platt. "They have had no meeting as yet."

"Will they support Mr. Depew?"

"That will depend entirely upon Mr. Depew. He has not signified his intention to stand for the nomination."

"If he should declare his intention to stand, what then?"

"That will depend upon circumstances."

"It has been rumored that you favor the candidacy of Mr. Alger—is that true?"

"I have no preferences."

"What about the matter of giving the second place to Levi P. Morton?"

"Mr. Morton is a strong man," said Mr. Platt, meditatively. "If the head of the ticket goes to the West, then we can't say what else might happen."

Maj. Bundy, editor of the *Mail and Express*, was asked today: "Would Mr. Depew accept the nomination?"

"Mr. Depew was asked that question in my presence," said Maj. Bundy. "His reply was short and to the point. He said: 'I would; who would not?' I heard Mr. Depew say further, when asked if he ever were requested to change his mind or to write a letter, that he would do nothing of the kind."

"Would Mr. Depew accept second place?" asked the reporter.

"He would not take second place," said Maj. Bundy. "It took Mr. Depew several months to make up his mind to stand for first place. You can say that if Mr. Depew is called upon by the National Convention to lead the party he will do it. His friends are sure on that point."

MR. MORRISON IS HAPPY.

He Attended Black's Funeral and Has No Cares on His Mind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—[Special.]—Inter-State Commissioner Morrison got back from the scene of his pernicious activity at St. Louis today. He is satisfied with everything. If the tariff plank isn't quite radical enough he is consoled with the notion that the protection Democrats will have to do most of the straddling this year. Morrison's henchmen were all on hand to hear him tell how Pension Commissioner Black had been knocked out in Illinois and at the National Convention. Morrison could not keep from gloating over Black's poor showing. It isn't expected that Mr. Morrison will be able to give much time to the work of the Inter-State Commission from now till the Presidential election. If he were one of the working members of the commission this would be inconvenient, but since he is not it doesn't make much difference. The other Commissioners would undoubtedly be pleased if Morrison would resign and the President appoint some one who would put official business before politics.

PALMER TAKES TO THE STUMP.

He Claims He Stopped the Extortionate Charges of State Railroads.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Palmer spoke here tonight before an audience of 5,000 people. His speech was largely devoted to a review of his Administration as Governor of the State. He was particularly strong in defining the rights of the State compared with the Federal Government. He reviewed the record of extortionate charges of the railroads at the time of his entrance into office, and endeavored to impress his hearers with the idea that he had introduced legislation designed to check such charges and protect the people. He paid a tribute to Cleveland's Administration and predicted that it had found favor with the people. He promised in the event of his election to reduce the State taxes and give the people a clean, pure Administration. The Governor spoke with great force and vigor and held the attention of his audience for over two hours.

MR. SHERMAN IN TROUBLE.

His Friends Patch Up the Delegation—A Newspaper Comment.

COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—[Special.]—With the close approach of the Republican National Convention politics here has reached the boiling point. The Sherman men are hard at work trying to solidify the Ohio delegation for the Senator, and, with that object in view, are holding caucuses here and endeavoring to mend up the weak places in the delegation. To add to their troubles the old Blaine faction again threatens to disturb their serenity of mind, and to that end have announced a mass-meeting to be held in front of the State-House Thursday evening in the interest of the Maine statesman, to be addressed by W. H. West and other prominent Blaine men in the State.

The *Evening Dispatch*, an independent paper with a leaning toward Judge Gresham, tonight prints the following attack on Sherman:

Mr. Sherman, the leading Republican, although admirably qualified, has a long record. Long records, in a close campaign, open the way to unprofitable wrangling and possible defeat. The Democrats, if Mr. Sherman is nominated, will force the Republicans to defend him. This will be done to divert attention from Mr. Cleveland's introductory measures in the direction of free trade. If Mr. Sherman or some other veteran statesman with a long record is nominated the first move the Democrats will make will be to assault his personal or political record and thus divert attention to the fullest extent possible from real issues to personal matters; from the tariff and an honest vote and fair count to explaining and defending old records and letters. In Mr. Sherman's case they will go into the *Congressional Record* and dig up his votes and speeches on pension matters, which, in our judgment, in a close campaign, will certainly defeat him. No matter what public opinion may be regarding the correctness of Mr. Sherman's views on pension matters there are enough of men with their sons and sons-in-law, uncles and other relatives and sympathizers with persons interested in pension matters who may be displeased with a record, to defeat in a close campaign the best man in America when stirred up by an exciting political contest.

THEIR CAMPAIGN METHODS.

The Democrats Will Do Nothing Until After the Committees Confer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—[Special.]—Senator John E. Kenna of West Virginia, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, today issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held tomorrow night. Senator Kenna said that the meeting was called more to discuss the general situation than anything else. "I do not think," he continued, "that much will be done until after the meeting of the National Committee, the 26th of this month. Then there will be a conference of the two committees and a definit plan will be decided upon. The meeting tomorrow will be the first full meeting that the committee has had since its organization, and we want to have an interchange of views."

"Have you decided upon anything yet in regard to headquarters?"

"No; and I think that is a matter that will be left until we meet with the National Committee."

"What about the raising of campaign funds?"

"That detail will also be left in abeyance until the meeting of the National Committee. Four years ago there was a joint committee formed of the National Committee and the Congressional Committee, and that committee was in charge of finances. I don't know how it will be this campaign. We must wait and see what the general opinion is."

AN ATTACK ON SENATOR CULLOM.

Sensational Newspapers Print a Falsehood About His Good Faith.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—[Special.]—A New York paper today published the story of an alleged deal between Senator Cullom and ex-Senator Platt of New York, through which the former was to be nominated for President at the Chicago Convention. According to this story Senator Cullom had a conference with Mr. Platt during his last visit here, at which a partial understanding was reached. They arranged for a meeting in New York as Senator Cullom was returning from his visit to West Point, and at the last meeting the details of the scheme were arranged.

The story was a good one, but it lacked the element of truth. Senator Cullom has only seen Mr. Platt once while there on four years. This was during one of the ex-Senator's visits to Washington this spring, when they merely exchanged ordinary greetings. They did not see each other in New York at all, and have never had any talk about the nomination of any one for the Presidency.

NEW YORK PREPARES TO MIGRATE.

The Delegates Dislike the Special-Train Idea for Obvious Reasons.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—So far as known there will be no hurrah over the departure of the New York City delegates to the Chicago Convention. They will go as individuals, not in clubs or associations, but the prospects of a lively time en route are many. Efforts are being made to get ex-Gov. Cornell and Senator Hiscock to take the special train and thereby cause a saving in the ice bills. There will not be any necessity for such an arrangement nor for ice either on the return trip. There is an attempt being made to get up another train for the delegates and alternates of the first five Assembly districts, but the scheme is an Albany lobbyist's idea and may not succeed on that account.

The men who go in the train will be worth watching in the convention. It will, if the scheme works, be run as a section of the special delegate train.

About the only party that has made any definit arrangements to go to Chicago so far will leave Friday evening in a special car. The party will consist of Messrs. Sheridan Shook, Solon B. Smith, Jacob Hess, John Nugent, Gen. Barnum, and eleven others. They will take along plenty of ice.

No definit plan of departure has been made by the Republican City and County Committees. The delegates will probably avail themselves of the accommodations offered by the Saturday morning special. There are in all fifty-two delegates and alternates from New York and Kings Counties, besides hundreds of Republican camp followers, who will leave this city between today and Monday for the seat of war. Nearly all the Kings County contingent leaves for Chicago Thursday night in a special car on the Erie Railroad.

WILL FETCH HIS VOTERS ALONG.

Gen. Harrison's Method of Showing Chicago His Strength.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Harrison Club tonight final arrangements were made for going to the Chicago Convention in the interest of Gen. Harrison's candidacy. A committee that had been appointed to invite the Lincoln Leagues and other organized Republican bodies to accompany the club reported that applications had been received from clubs aggregating several thousand members and that present indications pointed to a large attendance from Indiana. The Tippecanoe Club, composed of veterans who cast their first votes for Gen. William Henry Harrison in the log-cabin campaign of 1840, will go, and it is believed the presence of this body of venerable voters will be of great benefit to Harrison. The Indiana delegation will have their headquarters at the Palmer House and John C. New, Chairman Huston, Mr. Michner, and others will leave tomorrow to inaugurate the Harrison campaign there.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

The Indiana Republican Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—[Special.]—The call for the Republican State nominating convention Aug. 8 was issued today. Candidates to be selected are: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, three Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Reporter of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Presidential Electors. Each county will be entitled to representation on the basis of one delegate for each 200 votes and each fraction over 100 cast for Col. R. S. Robertson for Lieutenant Governor in 1886, making a total of 1,100 delegates. District candidates for Presidential Electors will be chosen at the meetings of the delegates held the evening of Aug. 7.

The Maine Republicans.

PORTLAND, Me., June 11.—The Republican State Convention meets here tomorrow. There are probably 2,500 delegates and workers here tonight. The three candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination are Gen. Cleaves, Mr. Burleigh, and Gov. Marble. A strong partisan fight is expected. The partisans of the latter claim that he has enough votes pledged to nominate him on the first ballot.

Irish-American Anti-Free-Traders.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The first meeting of the Irish-American Anti-Free Trade League was held in this city tonight. It was stated that the league consists now of twenty-seven clubs, with a total of 1,000 members. This is a movement headed by the Hon. A. L. Morrison of Chicago in the interests of the Republican party.

The Kansas Prohibitionists.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—[Special.]—Many of the delegates to the Prohibition State Convention, which meets at the Gillis Opera-House tomorrow morning, arrived today. It is now thought that the convention will complete its work tomorrow.

Political Notes.

The Republican convention of Du Page County will be held at Wheaton Saturday.

At the Porter County (Ind.) convention at Valparaiso the other day resolutions were adopted indorsing the candidacy of Judge Gresham. Upon the roll-call out of 136 delegates 126 voted for him and 10 were for Harrison.

Charley Foster says he thinks Sherman will have 325 votes on the first ballot in Chicago. If you will remember this for two weeks you will know what confidence to put in the ex-Governor's political judgment hereafter.—*Bellefontaine (O.) Republican.*

W. S. Coppelar, editor of the Mansfield, O., *News* and a prominent politician of Ohio, was at the Pacific yesterday. He said his State was solid for Sherman, and would stick to him until the last hope was gone. Some of the delegates had a second choice, and would vote for Blaine if given an opportunity. In his judgment the vote for Cleveland in Ohio would fall short of that of four years ago, and Thurman would not add any strength to the ticket, as he was not in harmony with the Payne crowd. He thought Judge Hoadly, John McLean, and other prominent Democrats of their way of thinking would secretly oppose the "Bandana," or at the best give him a passive support.

SHERIDAN IS FAR BETTER

THERE ARE CHANCES NOW FOR HIS FINAL RECOVERY.

Everybody About the House Becomes Hopeful and Cheerfulness Is a Feature of the Faces—The Official Record of the Case Shows General Improvement in the Patient's Condition—Eating More and Sleeping Easily—Mike Sheridan Snubs Senator Farwell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—[Special.]—There seems to be a well-grounded hope of Gen. Sheridan's recovery. Mrs. Sheridan, Col. Mike, the physicians, and attendants are much encouraged. They are even now looking forward to the time when the General can with safety be taken to his summer cottage at Nonquith on the Massachusetts coast. Although no admission of this fact is made by any one at Gen. Sheridan's home, a dispatch from Nonquith in a New York paper today stated that orders had been received to get the cottage in readiness, which shows that they are contemplating going there as soon as possible. Gen. Sheridan has been fortunate in having cool weather for his illness, but it will not last much longer, and Washington is not a good place for a convalescent in the summer.

What gives every one so much hope for Gen. Sheridan is the fact that he passed over yesterday without a recurrence of his periodic attack of heart failure, and there was no sign of one today. It is easy to see how hopeful all around the house are. There is more elasticity in their movements and more cheerfulness in their faces. The looks of gloom are gone. The General is gaining in strength. Every day that passes without a return of the heart failure makes him so much better able to hold out against another, and gives reason to hope that there will not be a recurrence of those attacks.

Gen. Sheridan passed a fairly good night and awoke this morning with a greatly increased appetite. Just before dawn he had an attack of coughing, which somewhat destroyed his rest, but the expectoration was free and there was an absence of wretching, which has heretofore hastened the heart trouble.

When the 9 o'clock bulletin was issued it was stated that his pulse indicated satisfactory heart action. During the day he continued to improve, his appetite increased, and in the 9 o'clock bulletin tonight the doctors said he was taking and apparently assimilating an increased quantity of nourishment. All these are good signs, and if they continue for a few days longer the attendants will begin to believe the General is out of danger.

Col. Mike Sheridan does not like reporters and has had as little as possible to do with them during the General's illness. Senator Farwell had an experience of the way Col. Mike treats reporters Saturday night. There were three chairs on the corner of Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue in front of the General's house, by whom placed no one seems to know. Several reporters were there Saturday night as Senator Farwell was on his way home. He is not above speaking to reporters and stopped to chat with them as he frequently does. He took one of the chairs and sat down where the gaslight did not shine on his face. In a few minutes Col. Mike Sheridan came out of the house and walked past. He thought all the persons there were reporters and looked the other way. As he passed Senator Farwell called out: "Sheridan!" The Colonel believed the Senator was only a reporter, and showing by his actions his indignation at a reporter who dared to address him without attaching his military title he hurried on, pausing only to frown upon what he believed to be simply a party of untitled and too inquisitive newspaper men. He did not know that in his effort to snub the reporters he was really snubbing the author of the bill which made his brother General of the army.

Gen. Sheridan slept comfortably at times during the night from 9 until 12 o'clock. There was no change in his condition at the later hour from that indicated by the 9 o'clock bulletin. Dr. Matthews, Dr. Byrne, Blunt and Kellogg of Gen. Sheridan's staff went home for the night about 11 o'clock, and the members of the family went to bed about the same hour.

WHAT THE DOCTORS REPORT.

Official Record of Gen. Sheridan's Case During the Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The following bulletins were issued as to the health of Gen. Sheridan today:

9 a. m.—Gen. Sheridan has had a fairly good night, coughing but little and expectorating without difficulty. The pulse indicates satisfactory heart action. The breathing is still irregular. The improvement in the appetite continues.
R. M. O'REILLY,
WASHINGTON MATTHEWS,
CHARLES B. BYRNE,
HENRY C. YARROW.

2 p. m.—Gen. Sheridan has passed a comfortable morning. He has had a fair pulse, less irregularity of respiration, and has a growing appetite.
R. M. O'REILLY,
H. C. YARROW.

3:30 p. m.—There has been no change in the condition of Gen. Sheridan since the last bulletin.

9 p. m.—There are no changes to report in Gen. Sheridan's condition except that he is taking and apparently assimilating an increased quantity of nourishment.
R. M. O'REILLY,
W. WASHINGTON MATTHEWS,
C. B. BYRNE.

Midnight.—There is no change to be noted in Gen. Sheridan's condition since 9 p. m. He has coughed occasionally but without distress. His pulse is good and his respiration about the same as before. He has slept comfortably at times during the evening.
R. M. O'REILLY,
C. B. BYRNE,
H. C. YARROW.

BRUTALLY KILLED HIS WIFE.

Dr. Wiley of Sunset, Texas, Accused of a Horrible Offense.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 11.—At Sunset, near here, yesterday, Dr. Wiley, a prominent physician, stripped his wife of all her clothes and beat her unmercifully. She escaped from him and ran through the streets. The doctor pursued her, firing at her from his revolver, but failed to hit her. She sought refuge in a neighbor's house, where the doctor on attempting to enter was disarmed and handed over to the officers. He was taken to the Montague jail to prevent lynching by the infuriated citizens. Mrs. Wiley, who is a most estimable lady, will die from the effects of beating and kicks.

No Funds for Investigating the College.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 11.—[Special.]—The State Auditor has refused to pay the bills of the State University Investigating Committee, and their work is not half done. The charges of Dr. Hinrichs against Dr. Peck have yet to be taken up. Ten days ago, before the financial troubles were heard of, the committee adjourned to meet here today and go on with their work. This morning only two members, Senators Meservey and Dodge, put in an appearance, and they had a short meeting and adjourned until tomorrow morning, when the other members are expected to arrive. The program is then to adjourn until the close of the university commencement and then go ahead, but the committee have already incurred considerable expense. It is now believed that they will complete their work here and take their chances of getting their pay from the next Legislature.

Mrs. McDonald's Masher Gets Seven Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11.—[Special.]—Seneca Augustus Swalm, an insurance broker who won the affections of Banker R. H. McDonald's young wife and possessed himself of her diamonds, her house, and other valuable property, was sentenced today to seven years' imprisonment. The infatuated wife testified that she had voluntarily deeded to Swalm her handsome mansion, given him her horses and phaeton, and intrusted him with her diamonds. The jury, however, found Swalm guilty of grand larceny, believing that when arrested on the overland train, en route to New York with Mrs. McDonald's money in his valise, he was really abandoning the misguided wife. Swalm has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Crowding to See Big Bertha.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11.—[Special.]—Big Bertha, the confidence woman, continues to interest the public so much that it required a policeman's exertions today to disperse the crowd which assembled around a fat Jewish lady who was mistaken for the ponderous swindler. Tomorrow Big Bertha will begin her defense vigorously. She has subpœnaed Rabbi Messing and a number of prominent Jewish people, including the susceptible Hebrew who was engaged to be married to her when she fled from San Francisco.

First Cheap Newspaper in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11.—The *Daily Evening Post*, the only evening paper in San Francisco receiving the Associated Press dispatches, today reduced its street price from five to two cents. This is the first attempt of any morning or evening paper on the Pacific coast to break the five-cent rate for single copies.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Funeral in Boston of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—[Special.]—The funeral services of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., took place this afternoon. The services were simple, in accordance with the expressed wishes of Dr. Clarke. Private services were held first at the house, conducted by the Rev. William Chaffin of North Easton. The body was then removed to the Church of the Disciples, where the public services were held. The congregation that attended to pay the final tribute to the life and works of the deceased filled the church to the utmost and represented the varied and important groups with which the deceased was associated.

Specially conspicuous were the following for whom seats were reserved in accordance with the wish expressed by Dr. Clarke himself: The Committee of Arrangements, members of Dr. Clarke's family, members of the class of 1829 of Harvard College, Dr. Clarke's class, Boston Association of Ministers, Trustees of the Public Library, Board of Overseers of Harvard University, members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and members of the congregation. Among those participating in the services were the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, President Eliot of Harvard College, the Hon. S. C. Cobb, the Hon. Solomon Lincoln, Dr. D. W. Cheever, the Hon. John W. Lowell, Mr. Augustus P. Lowell, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. Henry W. Foote, the Rev. Edward A. Horton, the Rev. Samuel J. May, the Hon. George S. Hale, the Rev. F. Hornbrooke, the Rev. D. E. Torrey, the Rev. T. R. Slicer, the Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Mr. William Endicott Jr., Prof. F. G. Peabody, the Rev. E. H. Hall, ex-Judge Chamberlain, Prof. W. W. Goodwin, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Mr. Archibald Howe, the Rev. D. Putnam, ex-Mayor Green, the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, the Hon. Moorfield Storey, Mr. Edward Hooper, the Rev. Edward E. Hale, the Hon. John F. Andrew, Mr. Thomas Mack, the Rev. S. A. Devins, Prof. B. A. Gould, the Hon. W. W. Greenough, and Mr. L. S. Dabney.

The sight that greeted the eyes of those who entered was a suggestive one, and while the familiar countenance of the departed pastor was missed from the pulpit, it appeared in speaking likeness upon the wall above surrounded with radiant white flowers and violets. Arches of laurel and hemlock spanned the aisle and a cross of white flowers hung in the centre, while on either side were floral tributes. The services opened with an organ voluntary, followed by the singing of the hymn, "While These I Seek, Protecting Power." The Rev. B. B. Crutch then read the Scripture selections which had been specially selected in anticipation of these services by the deceased. The Rev. S. G. May of Leicester, who was a classmate of the deceased, delivered earnest and tender words of eulogy on his lifelong friend. Mr. G. W. Bond, representing the society, made some brief remarks. The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody. Then was sung the hymn, "My God, I thank Thee"; prayer was offered by Dr. Peabody. The solemn services ended with the singing of the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." The remains were borne for interment to Forest Hill Cemetery.

John Otto Hundt.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—One of the best-known German citizens of this city, John Otto Hundt, President of the Arion Society, died at midnight Sunday of heart-disease, at his residence, No. 167 East Eighty-first street. He had retired at 10 o'clock in his usual excellent health and spirits, but an hour later he awakened his wife by a paroxysm of vomiting, and his death occurred before she could summon medical assistance. His body will be cremated. He was one of the original promoters in America of this system of disposing of the dead. Mr. Hundt seceded from the Liederkranz in 1854, together with thirteen other gentlemen, and organized the Arion Society.

Earl P. Finch.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 11.—[Special.]—Earl P. Finch of the law firm of Finch & Barber died this afternoon from the effects of a stroke of paralysis Sunday evening. Deceased was born in Joy, Essex County, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1828. He studied at Beloit Middlebury College and graduated at Union College in 1856. He was an able lawyer and known throughout the State. His resemblance to the late Matt Carpenter was striking. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Mrs. Col. Forsythe.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday announcing the death at Fort Riley, Kas., from heart disease, of Mrs. Forsythe, wife of Col. James W. Forsythe, U. S. A. Deceased was, before her marriage, Miss Lizzie Dennison, and was a daughter of ex-Gov. Dennison of Ohio. She had a large circle of friends in this city, where many years of her life were spent.

Miss Mary Mayor.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—Miss Mary Mayor, sister of James Mayor, the Circuit Clerk here, died at La Harpe yesterday, aged 32. She was prominently identified with school matters in Hancock County.

Mrs. J. E. Hannegan.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 11.—[Special.]—The wife of General Passenger Agent J. E. Hannegan of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad died here today at 4 o'clock.

LORD STANLEY IS DEMOCRATIC.

The New Governor-General of Canada Takes the Oath of Office.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 11.—Lord Stanley, the new Governor-General, has already become the subject of talk by his democratic actions. He was on Parliament Hill this afternoon long before the guard of honor, and employed his waiting time in walking up and down the boulevard, chatting with Sir A. Caron, Sir Fred Middleton, and his aide-de-camp. After the guard had arrived Lord Stanley did something which no other Governor before him has ever done, he inspected the guard. He then entered the Senate Chamber, where the ceremony of swearing him in was gone through. Replying to the civic address, Lord Stanley expressed the thanks of himself and his family for the cordial welcome extended to him by the citizens of Ottawa. He was glad to see that the citizens of Ottawa were animated with loyalty to her Majesty, whom he characterized as becoming every day more warmly enshrined in the hearts of the people, after a reign of fifty years. He understood the difficulty he would have in filling the position which had been occupied by a long list of illustrious predecessors, none of whom was more distinguished than ex-Governor-General Lansdowne. Though only in the country a few hours he felt at home, having already experienced the hospitality and cordiality which had made the name of Canadians proverbial. Continuing, the Governor-General expressed the hope that his short experience while Secretary of State for the colonies would prove fruitful during his stay in this great Dominion.

Murder and Suicide.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—About 7 o'clock this evening the people living in the vicinity of the intersection of Jefferson avenue and Woodbridge street were startled by four pistol shots in rapid succession. The shots came from the candy and cigar store No. 32 Jefferson avenue, kept by John Munchthaler. When the police arrived they found Mrs. Munchthaler lying on the floor in the store, her eyes already fixed in approaching death. On the floor of a back room lay Munchthaler, dying, with blood flowing in a stream from his mouth. He had shot the woman three times, one shot taking effect in the arm, another in the throat, and a third in the abdomen. Then, going into the back room, he shot himself in the mouth. Both were dead five minutes later. The cause of the tragedy is unknown.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 11.—At the biennial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Wisconsin nearly 100 delegates were present. Speeches were made by prominent members of the order. The officers for the ensuing two years are: State Delegate, M. P. Walsh, Milwaukee; State Secretary, O. W. Reilly, Oshkosh; State Treasurer, J. J. Murphy, Milwaukee. The next convention will be held at Chippewa Falls.

Money Contributed for Home Rule.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—A meeting of Americans who sympathize with the Irish in their struggle to obtain home rule was held here this afternoon. Resolutions of greeting to and continued sympathy with Gladstone and Parnell were cabled to them, and $5,500 was raised for the cause of Irish home rule.

Mr. G. O. Bumpas, Nashville, Tenn., was afflicted with obstinate Eczema, was cured with two boxes of Heiskell's Tetter Ointment.

THE WHISKY ALDERMEN.

THEY OUTNUMBER THE DECENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

They "Knock Out" the Mayor's Saloon Ordinance and Won't Allow Any Interference with Their "Business"—A New Ordinance for the Impounding and Killing of Dogs Running at Large—Viaducts and Car-Tracks—County Board Doings.

Mayor Roche's ordinance to protect schools churches, hospitals, and homes from the encroachments of doggeries was defeated last evening by a vote of 26 to 20 in the City Council. When the matter was brought up Ald. Connor proposed an amendment providing that licenses should not be granted except on a petition of a majority of the registered voters in the precinct in which the proposed saloon is to be located. After the usual wrangle in reference to the manner in which Connor's amendment was to be dealt with it was placed on file by an almost unanimous vote, Connor being the only Alderman opposing. The vote was then taken on the passage of the Mayor's ordinance. It stood:

Yeas—Dixon, Hamline, Wetherell, Gorton, Hammer, Clarke, Bartels, Cullerton, Nohe, Badenoch, Pond, White, Campbell, McGregor, Landon, Johnson, Horner, Rix, Manierre, Tiedemann—20.

Nays—Appleton, Connor, Oehmen, Emmerich, E. P. Burke, Murphy, Love, Monear, Weber, Wallner, Weinhardt, Doornbos, Bowler, Horn, Kowalski, Mulvihill, Young, Harris, Sheridan, Powers, Hage, Reich, Ernst, Burmeister, Burke, McCormick—26.

There was no change from previous votes in this matter, except that Burke of the Sixth Ward changed back to the old gang. Ald. Whelan, who, it is understood, had promised to vote for the ordinance, was conveniently absent when the vote was taken—"dodged," as Jim Appleton put it.

The resolution of Ald. Dixon giving the Mayor power to refuse licenses in the future, in accordance with the spirit of the defeated ordinance, was then taken up. Hamline moved to amend it so as to make it an ordinance. The motion was lost by a vote of 18 yeas, 26 nays, the saloon men all voting together as usual.

Cullerton then offered as a substitute a resolution calling on the Mayor to enforce the Dramshop act in every respect. He said that it was time to enforce the State law and bring the saloon men to their senses. This was voted down, 26 to 20, the same as the vote on the ordinance. The vote then recurred on the Dixon order, which was approved by the Mayor. It was voted down, 24 to 22. Horn and Weinhardt voted with the minority this time. Thus ended the Mayor's well-meant effort to amend the saloon ordinance in compliance with the wishes of the people.

Whelan moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which the sidewalk on Michigan avenue from Randolph to the river was narrowed from fourteen feet to nine feet. He presented a petition from property-owners. Dixon was opposed to the change and made a strong speech against it. He said it was the only way in which the Rush street bridge could be utilized and a passage made from the North to the South Side. He moved that Whelan's motion be laid on the table. Hamline thought a repealing ordinance should be introduced and referred to a committee, when the matter could be investigated. Cullerton thought that if the change was made the property-owners could claim and secure damages from the city. Manierre was in favor of the improvement, but thought the property-owners should be heard. He believed the vote should be reconsidered, and the matter referred to a committee. Witherell asked for information and the Mayor said that he had looked into the matter and was satisfied that something should be done to make a passageway. He had not signed the ordinance. Wetherell thought that the property-owners had already decided that the sidewalk was too wide for pedestrian traffic, as they covered most of it with merchandise, encroaching on the rights of the general public. Ald. Hammer thought the property-owners had had ample notice of the ordinance, but they had said nothing until it was passed. It had been published in The Tribune for a week before it was passed. The property-owners, who every day violated a dozen ordinances, and occupied street and sidewalk to the exclusion of the general public, converting the thoroughfare into a crooked alleyway, seemed to think they owned the street as a private perquisite. In this they were mistaken. The ordinance was intended to promote the public good. Its repeal was asked to subserve private greed. He opposed reconsideration. Ald. Dixon thought the best thing that could be done was to introduce a repealing ordinance. The property-owners could then go before the Council committee on that point. Ald. Whelan's motion to reconsider prevailed. Dixon, Love, Hamline, Emmerich, Hammer, and a few others voted against that motion.

There was a large lobby in favor of the repeal, led by Graeme Stewart, Sam Raymond, W. J. Quan, W. H. Keogh, ex-Ald. Follansbee, Charles Hunt, and Conrad Furst. These gentlemen labored diligently with the Aldermen, and their labors were not unavailing.

The Mayor presented an ordinance granting the West Division Railroad right to lay tracks on Fifth avenue, Twelfth street viaduct, and Polk street.

With it was also introduced an ordinance for the building of a viaduct by the Chicago & Great Western Railway at Polk street, on the land of the company. Both ordinances were passed. The Mayor explained in connection with them that the West Division Company and the Wisconsin Central had agreed to contribute $60,000 towards the expense of the Fifth avenue-Twelfth street bridge viaduct in return for the privilege granted.

A dog ordinance was presented by the Mayor to obviate as far as possible the necessity of killing dogs. It provides for the impounding of any dog without the tag showing that he has been registered. After the Mayor's proclamation for muzzling the same treatment shall be accorded to any dog without a muzzle unless led by a cord or chain. They may be redeemed any time within five days upon the payment of $2 and board of the dog and the presentation of proof that the owner was not in the wrong. If not redeemed within five days they shall be killed. The ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote.

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

The Charges Against Dr. Gray—The July Grand Jury—Other Business.

The County Board yesterday received the report of its special committee appointed to investigate the charges against Assistant County Physician Gray, and referred the whole matter to County Physician Moyer for his consideration. As to the first charge, the committee could not discover wherein the most careful and searching examination could have resulted in locating the responsibility for the injuries which caused Moran's death. "A preponderance of testimony tends to sustain the second charge—that of making a false statement about the post-mortem—and if it be true that Dr. Gray is guilty, as stated, its effect is far more serious than at first appears. The fact that Dr. Gray is not an appointee of this board, but of the County Physician, makes it incumbent upon the latter to take such action as in his opinion the facts in the case demand. We recommend that the whole testimony be placed in his hands and that the board look to him (who alone is responsible to this board for the management of his office) for action in the case." Mrs. Matilda B. Carse sent her acceptance of the appointment as a member of the County Board of Education, with thanks for their confidence in her ability to fill such a position, which she accepted because she felt so impressed with the importance of having the "mother element" represented on that board. She hoped this noble example might be followed speedily by those in authority by the appointment of women on the City Board of Education. The Clerks of the Courts, the County Treasurer, and Recorder instructed for the closing of their offices at 2 p. m. Saturdays during the heated term, from June to October, that the county employés might have the leisure for recreation accorded the employés of all large business houses at that time.

The petition was referred to the Public Service Committee, though Mr. Brenan wanted it passed at once.

The following grand jury was drawn: Otis S. Favor, John Chary, J. R. Wheeler, Myron W. Atwood, J. R. Gorman, Louis Keehardt, Fred Roser, George Potier, J. M. Norton, Anthon O. Oyen, Samuel Baker, Peter Wagner, Charles H. Bogue, W. Solomon, J. M. Allen, John Murray, M. A. Hoyt, J. N. Stott, H. W. Blake, Nicholas J. Weber, George Standart, Andrew T. Hodge, John S. Hair.

The Finance Committee's recommendation was approved to settle the claim of the United States Electric Light Company for $20,355, the amount of the judgment obtained against the county, and a warrant was ordered drawn for the amount.

The board referred back to the Public Service Committee the recommendation declaring it the policy of the board not to grant dramshop licenses to parties who keep picnic grounds. The adoption of this was supported by Commissioners Aldrich, Dodge, Grannis, Jenkins, and Senne, but by the votes of Blair, Brenan, Engelhardt, Hodgkins, Kimbell, Mikasch, Scully, Spry, and Williams it was sent back to the committee and will probably be buried there, the owners of the picnic grounds having put in such strong protests.

NOTES.

Ald. Landon's Committee on Gas met yesterday and placed the Burdett-Loomis fuel-gas ordinance on file. The several electric ordinances were postponed. The question relating to the contract for lighting the gas lamps was referred to the Controller, with power to act.

The fruit-peddlers have asked for an ordinance allowing them to peddle fruit and pay an annual license. The plan was to have the peddlers get permission from the property-owners in front of whose premises they propose to conduct their stand, and then they could not be molested by the Police Department. Judge Green told the committee that it was impossible to draft a legal ordinance that would cover the case. If peddlers were allowed to sell fruit the same law would apply to hardware, dry goods, etc., but the Supreme Court of New York had decided that a city had no right to dedicate a part of its streets for any such purpose.

THREE-HOUR TALK ON THE TARIFF.

Some Prospect that the Debate Will Be Postponed During the Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—A rather thinly-attended caucus of Democratic Representatives talked for three hours tonight upon the Tariff bill. The caucus had been called to devise means for expediting action upon the bill, but nothing definit was accomplished. There did not seem to be any clear idea as to how this was to be done. Even the member who drew up the call—Macdonald of Minnesota—admitted that he had no proposition to offer.

Mr. Mills said that he had been requested by Mr. McKinley to cause the consideration of the bill to be suspended during the Republican Convention to accommodate a number of Republican members who wish to attend. In view of the proximity of the next fiscal year and the urgent necessity for the speedy passing of the appropriation bills, to prevent the disastrous suspension of some branches of the Government, it was generally believed that this request might be granted and that the approp

I-YAH! WHOOP!

, SAWDUST-SCENTED, QUENTED CIRCUS.

People Witness the Open- e of Barnum & Bailey's of the Program—Snake otesque Dancing, Jug- ianism, Tumbling, Tra- Races of All Sorts—The

were 16,000 persons un- rcus and a Spanish young n Don Junata opened the nances by being "actually ed by huge pythons." As g the pythons were neat ython dresses will be all able Chicago this summer. crow, wearing an opera e ring. The effect of his animal world was marvel- roupe of Russian stallions nd a number of ponies to in easy attitude. If they cy Mr. Ducrow shook his ere conquered instantly. grooms in the place had a r over elephants, camels, The elephants stood near- ard. The back of an ele- and flat, is an ugly place upon. The camel's hump gan gently and gracefully

nd a fancy for building s. Una Kicki, a Japanese a rope at an age when be still crawling. Miss apanese barrels from the Miss Emily Selis twisted neck, and in this posture ctators.

clowns. There were hu- imal clowns. The animal e more amusing. A pig with a monkey on his d himself as an old wom- ossip and snuff with a rned double somersets. ders and leaped through ails, subdued, fired guns, masterly style, ady with the iron jaw, h household furniture in maire and his wife, both ay with foils, trying to believe that French duels e. Two young men called legs repeatedly over the young lady, who seemed eir attentions. Then they e and danced as the wild ance in the days of the mpire. The Davenport ing gloves and hit each Theirs was no Sullivan They whacked away as as they could, and when ey withdrew amid en

the clowns, dressed as were marching round young ladies were hang- the ceiling, Hazel, the d on a thin wire. It was the fire-escape net which ed the other day in New how it would work she n the roof and dived he net. She rose as trim scus.

lovice, put the elephants for the first time. Ele- for etiquet. Hardened lves, they decline to be nners. So there were wman. The elephants, r with the courtesy due

Horsemen, brandishing furiously into the arena, ach piou-pious fired into the Arabs, whose tradi- came near routing Napo- on. The triumph of the s celebrated with the

of all kinds—horse races, es, monkey races, camel races, clown races, ele- ot races. And while the g, and the spectators imals roaring for their ab sat on a trunk in the ing over an illuminated "Glory be to Allah," not eat today. We are Ramadan."

ON OF THE MORNING. when a wealthy merchant n marriage, he spends his up a magnificent proces- ating the drum and shout- esein," lead an army of ggarees on coal-black s in cages howling horri- d tom-tom beaters, ele- howdahs, bullock-wagons , and a following of mad, d humanity such as ruscan vases or the pot- me such procession as ront, near the Exposition morning and marched as the vanguard of Bar- Orient was introduced to The Himalayas nodded to m. The Ganges flowed ver.

P UP THE WAR.

d Threatens to Protect Business.

., June 11.—[Special.]— the Cincinnati, Indian- Chicago Railroad Com- ed the Central Traf- as become thorough- h the organization. ation was formed to tter maintenance of e contrary was the passenger rates been so resent. The Big Four ooking on, maintaining business gradually drift- tors, who paid no atten- thoroughly canvassing ent Ingalls decided om the association competitors with the to their hearts' content- a $1 rate to either Chi- ll not be a surprise in ight rates, it is under- ich demoralized as pas- e cutting is going on people threaten to meet. o sails for Europe to- ons with General-Man- the business of the Big ecessary in so doing to s unprecedented.

the Prairie.

the body of a man was ards on a prairie about a n. It was that of a man age, medium hight, dark l mustache, 150 pounds and vest, black diagonal red spring overcoat, con- hat, German silver open- es were nearly new. By as a revolver, and there gh the man's head. The f suicide. The body ion of Henry Ulrich, who Bunker street, Chicago,

ency at Wellesley.

e 11.—[Special.]—Com- ellesley College this sea- easant. The graduating ds well in scholarship. succeeded Miss Freeman inent satisfaction. The D., will deliver the bac- Sunday, June 17. Mon- cement concert will be he 19th, is commence- eckinridge, LL. D., will easion.

he War to Chicago.

11.—A lively rate war is ads running out of Pitts- n vention at Chicago. A rg & Western announced round trip tickets to Chi- sylvania company has sell tickets via the Fort re. The announcement made that the Pennsyl- any of its competitors.

l of a Church.

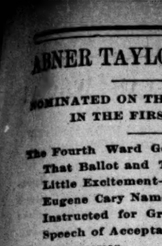
.—[Special.]—The First f Aurora celebrated its Among those in attend- Clark of Elgin and Des- e only charter members on read a history of the illiam Bray of Kerosha, orial address.

ABNER TAYLOR IS NAMED.

NOMINATED ON THE SECOND BALLOT IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Fourth Ward Goes Solid for Him on That Ballot and Thereby Causes Some Little Excitement—W. J. Campbell and Eugene Cary Named for Delegates and Instructed for Gresham—Col. Taylor's Speech of Acceptance.

For Congressman.....ABNER TAYLOR
For State Board of Equalization.....GEORGE F. McKNIGHT
For Delegate.....W. J. CAMPBELL
For Delegate.....EUGENE CARY
For Alternate.....H. H. KOHLSAAT
For Alternate.....H. V. FREEMAN

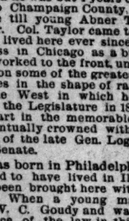


ABNER TAYLOR.

COL. ABNER TAYLOR was born in Maine in the year 1829. When he was but 4 years old his parents removed to Champaign County, Ohio, and remained there till young Abner Taylor reached his 23d year. Col. Taylor came to this city in 1851, and has lived here ever since. He commenced business in Chicago as a builder and has gradually worked to the front, until he can now look back on some of the greatest engineering enterprises in the shape of railroad construction in the West in which he had a hand. Elected to the Legislature in 1884, he took a prominent part in the memorable conflict which was eventually crowned with success by the election of the late Gen. Logan to the United States Senate.

W. J. CAMPBELL was born in Philadelphia in 1850, but may be said to have lived in Illinois all his life, having been brought here within a year of his birth. When a young man he studied law under W. C. Goudy and was admitted to the practice of the law in this city while yet a young man. He was elected a member of the Senate in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Illinois Assemblies four years ago as a representative of Cook County. Since that time he had retired considerably from active political life, his law practice, in which he is engaged, having fully occupied his time.

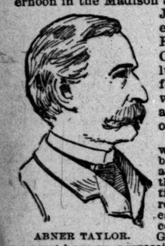
EUGENE CARY, the second delegate to the National Convention, was born in Boston, Erie County, N. Y., in 1835. He studied law in Sheboygan, Wis., and when only 22 years old had been elected State's Attorney and raised to the Circuit Court bench of that district. Besides an unusually successful legal career Judge Cary also enjoys the record of a useful and by no means insignificant military career. He joined the First Wisconsin Volunteers as a private on the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion and raised himself by dint of hard work and assiduous attention to military duties to the rank of Captain before the close of hostilities. In the spring of 1883 Judge Cary was chosen as the representative of the Republican party in the contest for Mayor of Chicago. He won the place, but was counted out by fraud. Since that time he has been identified with the insurance business, being the agent and Western manager of the German-American Insurance Company in this city.



EUGENE CARY.

GEORGE F. McKNIGHT, the candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization, is the present incumbent of the office, to which he was appointed last November by Gov. Oglesby to fill out the unexpired term of James P. Root, who resigned last summer. Mr. McKnight was born in Buffalo in 1837. He served four years in the Army of the Potomac. He came to Chicago in 1870. For eight years he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Lake Gas Company, and resigned therefrom when the company was absorbed by the trust.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District held their convention yesterday afternoon in the Madison Street Theatre. After



W. J. CAMPBELL.

J. H. Swan had been elected Chairman Frank Gilbert from the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following platform, which was adopted by a standing vote without a dissentient:

WHEREAS, In harmony with the sentiments embodied in the platform adopted by our party at the Springfield Convention, we, the delegates representing the greatest and most important commercial center of the Great West, believe that we must have an aggressive campaign; and

Resolved, That the Republicans of the First Congressional District of Illinois, with unanimity and enthusiasm, commend to the National Republican Convention, called to meet in Chicago June 19, Walter Q. Gresham [loud and continuous applause] as in every way and eminently fitted to be the standard bearer in the coming Presidential campaign of the Republican party, the party of liberty and Union [applause], of justice and protection. This convention most cordially and heartily indorses the resolution in favor of Judge Gresham [renewed applause] adopted by the Illinois State Republican Convention of May 2, and hereby instructs the delegates from this district to be indefatigable in the use of all honorable means to secure Judge Gresham's nomination, recognizing in that brave soldier, great jurist, and upright citizen a remarkable combination of the qualifications necessary to an available candidate and good President. It is the firm conviction of this convention that under Gen. Gresham's leadership the Republican party would be restored to power, and that under his Presidency the country would be respected abroad and prosperous at home. [Loud applause.]

On motion of Mr. Gibbs a call of the roll was ordered for Congressional nominations, limiting speeches to ten minutes.

George P. Bissell, on behalf of the Second Ward, placed in nomination the name of Eugene Cary. [Applause.] Mr. Cary had a knowledge of and experience in public affairs that would be of good benefit to the First Congressional District.

Col. Calkins of the Third Ward addressed the convention and placed in nomination William H. Harper [cheers], whose character and abilities needed no eulogy. The people of the city had known him for twenty years. The First District did not need a great and finished orator; it did not need an intellectual dude. The statesmanship which wandered among the clouds was not wanted. What was required was a statesmanship that got there. [Laughter.]

H. V. Freeman of Hyde Park seconded the nomination of Judge Cary [cheers], who had been elected Mayor of Chicago, but was counted out by men who are now either out of their country or their country's good or in the penitentiary at Joliet. [Laughter.]

David J. Lyon on behalf of the First Ward said: "I have a friend, however, whose name I will propose to you, a friend of John A. Logan's, a stanch and earnest Republican. I have the honor to name Col. Abner Taylor. [Loud applause.]

On motion it was resolved that the first ballot be informal, and it resulted as follows; Taylor, 46; Cary, 39; Harper, 21.

On the first formal ballot the totals were:

Necessary to a choice	54
Taylor	47
Cary	37
Harper	22

There being no choice a second ballot was ordered, in which the Fourth Ward gave all its vote—11—to Taylor. Lake gave Taylor 14 and Cary 2. There were no other changes, and the totals were:

Necessary to choice	54
Taylor	56
Cary	38
Harper	12

Loud applause followed the close of the roll-call, and D. V. Purington moved to make the nomination of Abner Taylor unanimous.

Col. James Cooper of Hyde Park got up and in an excited manner said: "First Ward has nominated Abner Taylor; now let it elect him." [Sensation.]

Judge Van Higgins asked permission for the Hyde Park delegation to consult. Much confusion followed, and Taylor's friends shouted vociferously, "Announce the vote!" The Chair rapped for order, and H. O. Collins of the Second Ward wanted to have a verification of the roll. Taylor's friends insisted on the official declaration of the result, and the Chair announced that Mr. Taylor had received fifty-six votes, the number necessary to a choice being fifty-four.

There were calls for making the nomination unanimous, and Mr. Cooper of Hyde Park got up to object. "It's all right," said Arthur Dixon. "Yes," said Cooper, "you always make it right, Dixon." Further confusion followed, and finally the motion to make the nomination unanimous was put and carried with three or four dissentients from Hyde Park.

There were calls for Taylor, and others insisted on proceeding with the regular order of business. Further confusion followed, and Judge Van Higgins of Hyde Park suggested that the vote by which Col. Taylor had been nominated be verified. The friends of Col. Taylor were present and could vote for their candidates again. There were some who disputed the vote and a verification would at least do no harm.

This course was adopted and resulted in showing: Taylor, 56; Cary, 38; and Harper, 12.

On motion of Col. Cooper of Hyde Park the nomination was made unanimous, and there was no dissentient.

G. F. McKnight and Frank Drake were nominated for members of the State Board of Equalization, and McKnight was elected by a vote of 83 to 23.

For delegates to the National Convention E. R. Bliss, Eugene Cary, W. H. Harper, W. J. Campbell, and H. H. Kohlsaat were nominated. Campbell and Cary being elected. For alternates James E. Jones, William A. Baker, and Hannibal C. Carter, all colored. H. O. Collins, H. V. Freeman, and H. H. Kohlsaat were nominated. Kohlsaat and Freeman were elected.

H. V. Freeman of the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Congressional Committee appointed by this convention be, and they are hereby instructed in calling the next Congressional convention for this district to provide for precinct primaries in the city wards, Hyde Park, and Lake, and that the primary elections to be held for that convention be held under the act of the Legislature commonly called "the Crawford law."

The Congressional Committee was selected as follows: First Ward, D. W. Nickerson; Second Ward, Frank Gilbert; Third Ward, N. B. Judah; Fourth Ward, C. M. Hotchkin; Hyde Park, George F. Morgan; Lake, Eugene Riley; country towns, John Humphrey and Charles Dolton.

In response to loud calls Col. Abner Taylor came to the rostrum and said he had often thought that he would receive with pleasure a nomination for Congressman from the First District, but when it did come a feeling of sadness overcame him that he might not satisfactorily perform the duties assigned to him. He well understood the vast importance of the district. He knew that the interests of labor should be looked after, and his sympathies were with the laboring man. [Cheers.] In many respects he believed that the laborer did not get his full share of the products of his labor, and any measure that would give it to him would have the speaker's support. Capital received more for its labor here than in any country in the world; therefore there was reason to believe that the laborer did not get his share. Believing this, he wished it understood that the laborer would always receive the speaker's attention. Mr. Cleveland held a convention in St. Louis, renominated himself, and adopted himself as the platform. [Laughter.] He then attached a red handkerchief to his coattail. [Laughter.] Mr. Cleveland's platform was not for the interest of the manufacturing industries of the country and was not in the interest of the laboring man. The Republicans would meet in National Convention next week and adopt a platform protecting the laborer, the soldier, the soldier's widow and orphans, and the voter in every part of the country. [Applause.] With that platform and with Walter Q. Gresham [cheers] as their leader the Republicans would sweep the country. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Taylor thanked the convention for the nomination and retired amidst a genuine burst of applause.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair the convention adjourned.

WEARIED OF THE SALVATIONISTS.

Miss Mamie Helms Returns to Her Home Free from Illusions.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 11.—[Special.]—During the winter the Salvationists stormed this city and took away with them a young girl, Miss Mamie Helms, daughter of James Helms, much against her parents' wishes. Miss Helms was much infatuated with the religion of the travelers. Her father had the officers follow the band up and bring the girl home. This they did a time or two, but after each recovery she again escaped. Yesterday she returned home, her illusion being completely dispelled. She tells a remarkable story. She says the Salvationists are moneymakers, and lack all religious feeling. At Mount Vernon, Ind., they conducted themselves in such a scandalous way that the White Caps put the following note under their door:

If you don't get out of here in a few hours all your threats will be cut.

Miss Helms did all the writing for the "Colonel" of her command. At the Colonel's dictation she wrote many letters of recommendation, brazen forgeries, and signed names of prominent pastors all over the country to them. The letter was in the following words:

We have known these ministers for some time and believe them to be the most earnest Christian workers ever seen. We commend them to any one wishing to have a revival. They did good work in this place and saved many precious souls.

Finally, at Owensboro, Ky., Miss Helms expressed disgust, and, fearing exposure, they had her arrested on a trumped-up charge of stealing $10. They then gave up the fight and left for parts unknown. "Col." Thompson, one of the leaders, seldom goes to a meeting in three months. He is reported to be trying to make money enough out of the scheme to get back to Boston to go into business.

FLOODS DOING GREAT DAMAGE.

Streams in Minnesota Carrying Away Valuable Property.

DULUTH, Minn., June 11.—[Special.]—The St. Louis River, as the result of heavy storms the latter part of last week, has overflowed its banks and is higher than it has been known to be for over twenty years. It was at its greatest hight today and has not yet begun to fall. At Cloquet part of the town built on an island is completely submerged, and the water has nearly covered the houses, driving out all the inhabitants. The upper booms of the Knife Falls Boom Company have been broken, and at this writing there is danger that the whole boom will break, letting 25,000,000 feet of logs loose. Telegrams were received here today by officials and others asking that precautions be taken to secure them. At Thomson, twenty miles from here, a large and substantial bridge was carried away this morning, and above Duluth, this side of Fond du Lac, the river has spread over miles of territory, making a perfect lake. The St. Paul & Duluth Railroad tracks for nearly ten miles are submerged, and numerous dwellings along the river are in the same condition. The water in the Dalles is said to have almost the force of Niagara. At Duluth the waters of St. Louis and Superior Bays have risen two feet.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—It is learned from Crookston that at 2 p. m. the Red Lake River touched eighteen feet above low-water mark and is up to the bridges. Sixty-five families have had to leave their homes, some losing all their effects.

HE FAILED TO ACCOUNT.

Executor Vancamp of the Kelsey Estate Disappears $10,000 Short.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 11.—Ex-Sheriff Benj. Vancamp of Carlton, Orleans County, who had been cited to appear before Surrogate Signor to account for moneys received as executor of the Amos Kelsey estate, which amounts to $10,000, did not appear in court, and his whereabouts are unknown.

He is the executor of several other unsettled estates, and it is asserted he has decamped leaving an indebtedness which will amount to from $20,000 to $50,000.

Gould's Son Meets with an Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11.—[Special.]—Jay Gould and his friends stopped over at Arcada, Mo., last night and this morning passed over the new Iron Mountain Branch to Memphis. Eddie Gould, who accompanies his father on the trip, met with a serious accident at Winfield, Kas. He was returning from the depot to the car and fell into a deep excavation, wrenching his right leg and cutting his head and left arm. He is now confined to the car. Mr. Gould was interrogated on the political situation, but refused to say anything. He is pale, but is around attending to business.

Meeting of the Flourmakers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—A three days' session of the Millers' Association of the United States will begin at Music Hall in this city tomorrow. Matters of great importance to the trade will be considered. C. H. Seybt of Highland, Ill., is President of the association, and S. H. Seamans of Minneapolis, Secretary. A large number of prominent millers from different parts of the country have already arrived to attend the convention, which is expected to be the largest ever held by the National associations.

Printers in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—[Special.]—The thirty-sixth annual convention of the International Typographical Union began its session today. President William Aimison presided. Mayor Kumpf, James Rhodes, President of the Kansas City Union, and Mr. Kennedy of the Pressmen's Union delivered addresses of welcome. Suitable responses were made. After the appointment of the Committee on Credentials the delegates were driven around the city.

THEY CAME FROM INDIANA

AND THEY ARE ALL FOR WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Old Indiana Friends of the Judge Get Together and Prepare a Plan to Help Him to the Nomination — Opinions of Outsiders—Congressman Henderson on the Iowa Sentiment—Gresham Indorsed by the Audience at a Lecture on the War.

Club-room 4 of the Grand Pacific was crowded last evening by the Chicago friends of Judge Gresham, formerly residents of Indiana, who had come together to take some concerted action to promote the Judge's nomination to the Presidency and urge by all fair means the presentation of his name to the Indiana delegation at the coming convention. It was a thoroughly representative gathering of some of Chicago's best citizens. Every mention of the great jurist's name was greeted with cheers, the enthusiasm being particularly demonstrative whenever he was hailed as the coming President of the United States. Among the many present were:

Wilbur N. Rose,	John R. Deal,
J. L. Trumbull,	S. M. Dale,
Selden Fish,	Thomas M. Whitehead,
W. S. Hall,	H. W. Bringhurst,
H. B. Evans,	W. S. Williams,
John A. Taylor,	C. D. Case,
W. H. Posey,	S. M. Jelly,
F. Summer,	D. Sam Pagin,
George H. Fleming,	E. L. Dradon,
Thomas J. Dolan,	R. M. Harrison,
C. H. Aldrich,	Milton D. Beck,
F. A. C. Whitehead,	W. S. Harbert.
W. H. Schuyler,	Col. R. M. Johnson,
John P. Luse,	John Lyle King,
C. D. Case,	John W. Munday,
George Black,	William Black,
W. G. Higgins,	C. P. Boswell,
T. F. Colgrove,	G. W. Powell,
Robert Jenning,	S. Mossler,
Critt A. Cox,	George S. Carrington,
Daniel Leiewer.	

On motion of Col. Johnson Mr. James P. Luse was made Chairman. In a few brief remarks Mr. Luse stated the object of the meeting. "We want to do something," he said, "that shall be complimentary to Judge Gresham, but nothing uncomplimentary to any one else. Who will say something?" asked the Chairman.

There were calls for John Lyle King, who was present, and the lawyer arose. "I take it for granted," he said, "that all of us here tonight are first Hoosiers and next Gresham men. And, though we may have lived for years in Illinois, yet which one of us is not thrilled at the prospect that the next one men is soon to be called to rule this great Government? Judge Gresham was born on the banks of the Ohio, where I was, out of that sturdy stock which makes good, strong citizens. He is as true as steel and as honest as the day; his glories are part of Indiana's heritage. There is not yet a time when we'll hosanna after Judge Gresham's nomination. There is no man here but what has some strong tie to the old State. Since the war Indiana stands high, and we are proud of her. My suggestion tonight is this: That we meet together and consult on some action as to what influence we could bring on our Indiana delegation. Through former associations and old friendships we can fairly influence them. We don't ask a man to break his political pledges, but we know too what sort of influences ordinarily control political conventions. We say to the Indiana delegation only this: Yield now while it is yet time to make you proud, for the coming political convention will certainly yield to the spontaneous call of the people, for they will discern the signs of the times. Even the men who shouted the most lustily for Blaine cannot but yield to the pressure of the people. Let us then frame an address to that delegation that we Hoosiers can understand; an appeal to them to appreciate the favorable turn of affairs that will come in with the convention, for they know with the election of Judge Gresham to the Presidency Indiana would stand foremost in the States of this glorious Government. He has the qualities that made Lincoln famous; he can look you in the eyes; he is a man, as a lawyer, a citizen, a soldier; he is an honest, a pure, and solid man. Better to have an honest man to the Presidency than a tariff or no tariff. He is a full rounded man physically and morally, of well-balanced judgment, of patriotic ability and integrity. Who knows, today, perhaps tonight while we are here urging his candidacy, he is conferring on some infernal demurrer to a bill of equity. He is a Judge, and would not cross the street to turn-hole a man if he knew that that vote would elect him to the Presidency. That's my opinion of Judge Gresham. Let a committee of three prepare an address to be reported at a future meeting and as many citizens sign as can. That, I think, is the right and proper thing to do."

Col. Johnson moved that this be amended by putting in the names of John Lyle King, Judge Luse and John W. Munday as such committee.

Mr. W. T. Underwood said that what the Republican party wanted today was a man who could corral not only the Republican votes, but the mugwumps, the labor, and the German elements. Judge Gresham could do that.

Other brief remarks were made by Col. N. A. Reed and Selden Fish.

The following resolutions were presented by G. Walter Powell and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, former residents of the State of Indiana, now residing in Chicago, view with pride the public career of Walter Q. Gresham as soldier, statesman, and jurist; that his fidelity to duty in whatever position placed has never been a cause of disappointment to his admiring friends.

Resolved, That, without disparagement to the claims of other candidates, we believe the popularity of Walter Q. Gresham with the voting masses is greater than that of any other person named for the high office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That, believing it rests with the delegation representing the Republican party of the State of Indiana to name the next President of the United States, we request said delegation to cast its unanimous ballot for Walter Q. Gresham after it shall have given a complimentary ballot to the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, who is deservedly honored by every Republican in his State.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to each of the Indiana delegates.

Before adjourning the following Committee on Badges was appointed: R. M. Johnson, B. F. Riley, and D. Tolliver. The meeting then adjourned to meet again tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Gresham headquarters.

THEY INDORSED GRESHAM.

The Rev. H. H. Barbour, pastor of the Belden Avenue Baptist Church, told "The Story of the War" at Madison Street Theatre last night. When the story was half told both the lecturer and his large audience took occasion to enthusiastically indorse Gresham for President.

Mr. Barbour's story of the war is a popular one, well told, and profusely illustrated with stereopticon views of famous battles and portraits of famous personages in American history. The illustrations and matter were so arranged, including a series of war songs sung by a well trained chorus of thirty voices, as to keep in mind the pathos as well as the historical importance of the events described. When, after relating the causes which led to the war and describing the earlier engagements in their order, he finally came to Sherman's march to the sea, Mr. Barbour said:

"Among the men who through life will have occasion to remember this march to Atlanta is one who today bears in his body Southern bullets received in that march as he fought with gallant bravery—the man whom of all men Illinois would like to see in the White House, and the one to whom the thoughts of thousands are turning as the one who can best lead the Republican hosts in the coming Presidential campaign—Walter Q. Gresham."

Instantly there appeared on the canvas a reproduction, nearly eighteen feet square, of THE TRIBUNE'S portrait of Mr. Gresham. The audience received the speech and the portrait with cheers and prolonged applause.

Gen. Crook introduced the lecturer, but was called away before the close of the address.

"DEACON" WHITE ON THE SITUATION.

"Deacon" White, the noted New York stock-broker and member of Congress from Brooklyn, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Said he: "Sherman is the best equipped man, I think, of all the candidates. The issue between the parties this year is the principle of protection, represented by the Republicans, and a principle of a tariff for revenue, with a reduction of the tariff approximating free trade, by the Democrats. The President's message has been indorsed, and no bringing in of the platform of 1884 can obscure the issue. Upon such an issue, with any one of the fair candidates like Sherman, Gresham, Depew, Harrison, Allison, or Alger, the party had better fold up the tents and go out of business for a couple of years, when I am satisfied it would be swept into power by the business crash which would follow a realization of Democratic designs. Mr. Depew's name will be presented to the convention, and on a first ballot he will no doubt receive the full vote of New York. Afterwards I do not believe his friends will persist, and the members of the New York delegation will scatter as many ways as there are candidates. Between ten and twenty-five of them will go to Senator Sherman."

THE 'FRISCO DELEGATES ON THE WAY.

The California delegation to the Chicago Convention left San Francisco yesterday in a special train of eight sleepers, and under the charge of W. D. Sanborn, General Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road in 'Frisco. There are about 300 in the party, including many of the wives of the delegates. Their itineracy will be from San Francisco to Ogden over the Southern Pacific, thence down to Salt Lake City, and from there east over the Union Pacific to Denver. From Denver the party will proceed to Omaha over the Burlington, and from Omaha to Chicago, also over the "Q." They will be at Ogden today, and there will pick up the Nevada delegation; that same afternoon they will reach Salt Lake City, where the Utah delegation is to join the party, and tomorrow they will reach Denver, where they will spend a day, and start in the evening reinforced by the Colorado delegation. Omaha will be reached Friday morning, and the party will roll into the Union Depot here at about 10 o'clock Saturday morning. One thousand cases of prime California wines accompany the party. Among the celebrities who will be with the party are Col. Charles F. Crocker, Creed Haymond, the general attorney of the Southern Pacific, Eli Dennison, M. H. De Young of the 'Frisco *Chronicle*, Henry Wolcott, William Hammill, and many others. The cars will be gayly decorated.

IOWA SOLID FOR ALLISON, OF COURSE.

Congressman D. B. Henderson of Dubuque and ex-Gov. Gear of Iowa arrived in town last night from Washington and will remain here until after the convention, to which Col. Henderson is a delegate. In the course of a conversation with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE Col. Henderson said that his State was solid for Allison, not in a complimentary way, but as a matter of earnest support. The people of Iowa believed he possessed all the qualifications requisit for the position of President and he would, if nominated, cement all factions of the party. He had been in public life for thirty years and there was no candidate before the people who had a better knowledge of the affairs of the Nation. In the Senate he had always taken a high rank, both in debate and legislation, and the Iowans were for him through thick and thin, so much so that they had never considered the question of making a second choice. When asked what the Eastern people would do, he said that as far as he could learn they would come here without any bias in favor of any of the candidates. They would come here for light, and would not take any position until after they had thoroughly canvassed the situation with the Western delegates.

"Is it likely that the doubtful States will combine and force a man of their selection on the convention?"

"No. It would be difficult for them to make such a combination even if they wanted to. My judgment is they will consult the wishes of the States which are certainly Republican, and they will work for the best interests of the party. The Southern States want a Republican victory this fall, and they will be for the man who, in their estimation, is best qualified to bring it about. Of course we in Iowa think Allison can do it, but if the majority of the convention should deem otherwise Iowa will fall into line and give her accustomed majority."

Gov. Gear, who was present at the interview, concurred unqualifiedly in the views of Col. Henderson.

THE FIRES OF A DAY.

Trinidad, Colo., Badly Scorched—Blazes Elsewhere.

TRINIDAD, Colo., June 11.—Saturday evening at 6 o'clock in a narrow building used as a shooting-gallery on Commercial street, north of the Fort Worth Railroad, a boy was filling a lighted lamp of gasoline, when the lamp was dropped, and the room was soon in flames. A whisky house next door immediately caught fire. A strong wind was blowing, and the block, which was mostly of frame buildings, was soon a mass of flames. The west wind then drove the burning fragments across the street, firing the opposit side.

Ten buildings were destroyed. A large amount of merchandise was saved. The walls of the brick and stone buildings are intact and will be rebuilt at once. It is thought $30,000 will cover the total losses. Telegraph-wires were destroyed and not until this afternoon was communication established.

MONTAGUE, Mich., June 11.—The Montague basket factory burned yesterday, the fire catching from an explosion of firecrackers. The factory was owned by C. H. Cook of Michigan City, Ind., and the loss is $25,000; insurance, $7,000. Fifty people are thrown out of employment.

NORFOLK, Va., June 11.—Early this morning a building belonging to the Boston Wharf & Warehouse Company was burned with its contents, including 900 bales of cotton. Part of it was the cargo of the British steamship Kimberly, and the remainder belonged to Reynolds Bros. of this city. Loss $50,000; insurance not known.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 11.—[Special.]—J. R. Morin & Co.'s Brookside Creamery, with six tons of butter, his dwelling and stables, burned yesterday near Mechanicsville. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000. The employés barely escaped with their lives.

A Gasoline-Stove Explosion.

A gasoline-stove at the residence of H. R. Preble, No. 5116 Lake avenue, exploded yesterday afternoon, creating for the time being a panic among the inmates of the house. Mrs. Preble was severely but not dangerously burned on the right side of her face and on the right arm. Her sister, Mrs. F. B. Green of Buffalo, N. Y., who was a guest at the house, was also burned slightly on the head and left arm. The ladies discovered a leak in the gasoline-tank after they had lighted the wick.

A Boy and Some Matches.

The combination of a 4-year-old boy and a box of matches caused a fire in the cottage of the boy's parent, Richard Welden, at 1050 Fulton street, and damage of $800 to the building and $300 to the furniture, only the latter being insured. The house of Andrew Nelson, next door, suffered $150 damages. His wife, whose new-born child died two days ago, was rescued from her sickbed with some difficulty.

MURDERED A FELLOW-CLERK.

A. G. Selion Held for the Postal-Car Killing—He Sits and Weeps.

BANGOR, Me., June 11.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in the Sinclair murder case at 6 o'clock this evening. After listening to eight hours of testimony the jury found that "Jerry G. Sinclair came to his death from the effect of a stab in the breast made by a sharp instrument in the hands of A. G. Sellon."

Clerk Hayes said that the quarrel came up quickly and was a bitter one. The cause was a discussion about the handling of some mail at Waterville, and both men were exceedingly angry. Hard names were called by each man and blows followed. They were quarreling in front of the letter-rack and sorting table. Suddenly in a fit of ungovernable rage Sellon seized the large knife which is used by the head clerk in cutting the twine around packages of letters and made a lunge at Jerry Sinclair, burying it deep inside of his breast. The blood spurted from the wound in a stream and the unfortunate man was unconscious in a few moments. They took him over to the mail-bags and laid him down. The rest of the story has been told.

After the train started Sellon threw the knife away. Hayes stood in the middle of the car by the side of the paper sacks during the quarrel. He witnessed the stabbing plainly, but it occurred so quickly that he was powerless to act in the matter. Sellon made a similar statement to the officer, but claims the act was in self-defense. He will be arraigned tomorrow. He sees no one, but weeps bitterly.

A New Indiana Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—[Special.]—The Evansville, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company to-day filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The projected line of this road runs through Vanderburg, Posey, Warrick, Gibson, Pike, Davies, Knox, Sullivan, Greene, Clay, Park, Putnam, Montgomery, Fountain, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, and Allen. The incorporators are: A. M. Duke, Milton Shirk, R. A. Edwards of Peru; T. J. Immel, C. B. Knowlton of Logansport. The capital stock is $2,000,000.

Saloonkeepers Will Defy the Law.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 11.—[Special.]—At a largely-attended meeting of the Saloonkeepers Mutual-Protection Association held at Ishpeming today it was unanimously decided to open all saloons the next legal holiday—Fourth of July—to test the validity of the law. The recent decisions of the Supreme Court on the new liquor law have made saloonkeepers jubilant.

A BUST OF NAPOLEON I.

IT CAUSES A STRANGE COMPLICATION IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Imported by Mr. Armour as "an Original Work of Art," It Is Appraised as Manufactured Marble and Taxed 50 Instead of 30 Per Cent—Mr. Armour Trying to Straighten Out the Tangle—Where Shall the Line Be Drawn?

Times have changed since Nathaniel Hawthorne "kept" the custom-house at Salem. The "spacious edifice of brick," with its portico of half a dozen wooden pillars supporting a balcony beneath which a wide flight of granit steps descended to the street, has passed into the cobwebs of history with its own cobwebs, with the grass growing in the chinks of its pavement, and the row of venerable figures sitting in old-fashioned chairs tipped on their hind legs against the wall. "Oftentimes they were asleep, but occasionally might be heard talking together in voices between speech and snore." Seated like Matthew at the receipt of customs, they had little to receive, and were thankful that it was so. Lounging on a long-legged stool, with his elbow on his desk and his eyes wandering up and down the column of the morning newspaper, was the "Locofoco Surveyor" of that good Democrat, Franklin Pierce. "The besom of reform has swept him out of office," wrote the author of the "Marble Faun" "more than a generation ago; "a worthier successor wears his dignity and pockets his emoluments."

And passes upon marble, whether in fauns, heroes, mantels, or tiles. If it had ever entered the head of the Surveyor of the Port of Witches that such a question would arise to torment the slumbers of a customs officer or perplex the brain of a Consul—for a Consul is going to be deeply perplexed—Hawthorne would doubtless have preferred the woods of Concord and the silvery ripples of the Charles River to the high old stool and the dozing deputies of Salem. But customs officers have tremendous functions in high-tariff times. The jury of the French Salon have no higher. The Esthetes of Greece, who presided over the contests at which prizes for beauty, agility, and poetry were awarded, could never have been more bewildered than are the customs officers of Chicago and Washington by a question now under consideration. It is, What constitutes an original work of art?

The story itself is a brief one. March 6 of this year Mr. George A. Armour, a wealthy and cultivated gentleman, presented at the Custom-House desk an invoice of works of art. The total value was a little more than $2,500. Among the items were numerous etchings and engravings—Botticelli's Madonna, for instance, in black and white, and invoiced at £18; paintings, among them Lawrence's Ada, Lady Byron, invoiced at £20—surprisingly low; some bas reliefs in bronze; and most interesting of all, "Bust of Napoleon I., modeled by Canova." Immediately there was some doubt in the minds of the custom officers. In one respect, and one only, the Custom-House of Chicago is like Hawthorne's old post in Salem. There one shelves a score or two of volumes of the Acts of Congress, and a bulky digest of the Revenue Laws." Mr. James A. Taylor presented the question to Mr. Deputy Hitt, who has passed upon many works of art, and who brings good judgment and uninformed taste to his decisions. Mr. Hitt came to the conclusion that the bust of Napoleon, by Canova, was simply manufactured marble, and assessed it at 50 per cent ad valorem.

Not unnaturally, Mr. Armour objected to the ruling. It was, he claimed, entitled to be classified under that section of the Revised Statutes by which a duty of 30 per cent is charged—that is, it was, as the invoice alleged, "an original work of art." Mr. Hitt answered, obligingly: "Very well. Where is your Consular certificate?" Mr. Armour smiled. He felt that he had fairly caught Mr. Deputy Hitt. He appealed to Mr. Collector Seeberger. He was being charged 50 per cent instead of 30 per cent; and, to add to the injustice, an original work of art was being categoried with pavements and pilasters; his Canova Napoleon was treated with no more respect than the door of the corridor. Mr. Seeberger heard the matter with courtesy. He had well-tried confidence in Mr. Hitt. The ruling must stand; he was sorry, but there were the Revised Statutes. Mr. Armour forthwith appealed to Washington.

As Canova has been dead over sixty years, the department was triumphantly informed by Mr. Armour's letter, "it is well nigh impossible"—this was the merry jest of the collector of bric-à-brac at the Collector of Customs and his deputies and clerks—"it is well nigh impossible to get the sculptor's certificate." Without that, the department was informed, it was impossible to secure the rebate between 50 per cent, the duty assessed, and 30 per cent, the duty which should be collected; and the petitioner did pray that the Collector of the Port of Chicago be chid without delay and ord

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TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1888.

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ONE of the honors that were showered upon Gen. Sheridan within a few years after the close of the war seems to have been forgotten. The University at Evanston dubbed him a Doctor of Laws seventeen years ago, he being at the time fully a thousand miles away.

THE seventeen-year locust visited the Northwest in the early part of the summer of 1871, and is reported to have again made its appearance in Indiana and some parts of Northern Illinois. It may be of interest to remember that comparatively little damage was done by the invasion which preceded our big fire by a few months, but that fact does not insure us against a more destructive foray this year.

THE money market was quiet, with the tendency still toward lower rates. Sterling was unchanged. The demand for investment securities was fair. The stock market declined sharply and closed weak.—The Chicago produce markets were less active and lower, grain being weak. The receipts of corn and oats were large, while estimates of the wheat crop did not comfort the bulls. As compared with Saturday pork closed 15 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, ribs 2½ cents lower, wheat 1⅝ cents lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, rye 2 cents lower, barley weak, and flaxseeds easier.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 4,725,817 bushels of wheat, 6,088,991 bushels of corn, 2,337,576 bushels of oats, 48,002 bushels of rye, and 39,838 bushels of barley. Total, 13,240,224 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 23,757,307 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 25,753,009 bushels of wheat, 11,105,418 bushels of corn, 5,230,865 bushels of oats, 218,061 bushels of rye, and 262,340 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 669,800 in wheat and larger by 1,895,464 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 339,814 bushels.

AT every National Convention for a number of quadrennials a few women, representing the suffrage sect of the sex, have regularly presented themselves. The familiar episode was repeated at St. Louis last week. All they asked was a few minutes' attention. With considerable difficulty the Chairman succeeded in obtaining respectful silence long enough for one of them to begin reading her little speech. As soon as the mass of the delegates discovered its meaning they set up cries of derision and resolved that she should not be heard. The gavel was impotent. The entire body of men became a howling mob against the shrill and futile voice of one woman. They shrieked, yelled, shouted, laughed, rushed about caucusing, and paid no more attention to the appeals of the Chair than if he had been another woman. The suffrage delegate kept the platform undaunted. Not a word she uttered after the first twenty was heard even by the Chair.

Whatever decision might have been reached by the convention upon the nature of the suffrage women's communication, it would have been only common decency to listen to the delegate to the end of the time allotted her by the Chair. The attitude the convention assumed was simply one of ruffianism. Nevertheless the advocates of woman suffrage, especially those identified with the twin fad of prohibition, do everything in their power year after year to strengthen the hands of the Democratic party by diminishing the Republican vote. They can accomplish nothing for themselves. They can only make the Democratic party bolder and more influential. That is to say, they can only place in its hands a bigger stick with which to whip themselves.

COL. KING-HARMAN'S death relieves the Salisbury-Balfour Administration of a serious embarrassment. The deceased gentleman was appointed an Under Secretary for Ireland about a year and a half ago to relieve Balfour of the necessity of answering the questions of the Parnellite members concerning Irish affairs, of which Balfour is comprehensively ignorant. It was stated at the time of the appointment that no salary was to attach to the position. The necessities of the Under Secretary, who was a broken-down Irish landlord, forced the Government to introduce a measure at the beginning of this session providing a salary of $10,000 a year for the office. The Parnellites and the Gladstonians and nearly half the Liberal-Unionists have fought this measure bitterly, and came within eight votes of defeating it a few weeks ago. It would probably be beaten at another stage. The Irish Tory organ accuses Balfour of contemplating its abandonment. The death of Col. Harman relieves the Tories of the necessity of pressing the measure. The deceased member was in his best days a Home-Ruler. He was one of the first recruits of the Butt Protestant Home-Rule party, and was elected to Parliament by an Irish county as a Home-Ruler. He was driven into the Tory ranks by his necessities as an Irish landlord. Had his extensive estates not been loaded by mortgages and annuities he would probably have been one of the most active of Parnell's lieutenants. He might in fact have disputed the leadership of the Home-Rule party with Parnell himself, for he was a man of considerable ability. His death creates a vacancy in Parliament which a Tory will almost certainly be selected to fill. He represented the historical Isle of Thanet, on the coast of Kent, the island which was the prize the Britons gave to Hengist and Horsa and their Angles, Jutes, and Saxons for driving back the Roman invaders. The district, like all the strongly Anglo-Saxon constituencies of Southeastern England, is strongly Tory. King-Harman had a majority of 2,088 there in 1886, though only 770 the previous year.

CLOSES THE COLUMN FOR GRESHAM.

The First District of Illinois, one of the last in the country to select delegates to the National Republican Convention which meets here next week, declared emphatically, unanimously, and enthusiastically for Judge Gresham yesterday and instructed its delegates to act in harmony with the other Illinois delegates and to use every honorable means to secure the nomination of the great Indiana jurist. The convention, a thoroughly representative gathering of the professional and business men of the most important commercial district of the Great West, was carried away completely by enthusiasm for Gresham, cheering to the echo every mention of his name and declaring him through the voice of its speakers and the language of its resolutions a candidate "worthy of the origin, history, traditions, and aspirations of the Republican party—one under whose leadership in the coming campaign the Republican party would be restored to power, and under whose Presidency the Nation would be respected abroad and prosperous at home." The unofficial representatives at the convention voiced the enthusiasm of the masses by their repeated cheers for the Presidential choice of the gathering. This hearty expression of so important a public body cannot fail to have its influence on the Republicans from other States now in Chicago, many of whom formed part of the cheering onlookers.

The delegates chosen to represent the district in the National Convention are Judge Eugene Cary, who fell only about a dozen votes short of the number necessary to his nomination for Congress in the convention, and ex-State Senator William J. Campbell, one of the leading lawyers of the city, who enjoys a fine reputation in the State and Nation. Both gentlemen are earnest supporters of Judge Gresham, and instructions were not needed so far as they are concerned, but were adopted as an emphatic expression of the district's choice. Judge Cary preferred Mr. Blaine as long as there was any possibility that he would be a candidate. He is now as zealous in behalf of Judge Gresham as he was in behalf of Mr. Blaine. Senator Campbell may be called an original Gresham man.

The alternates chosen are Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, a well-known manufacturer and extensive employer of labor, and Mr. Henry V. Freeman, a representative of the important southern suburb of Hyde Park. Both are Gresham men. Indeed, none but a Gresham man could hope for a solitary vote in the convention of yesterday. The delegates and alternates fairly represent the business and professional elements of Chicago.

This completes the round of the Chicago and Illinois conventions and Illinois and Chicago are solid for Gresham, as doubtless the National Convention will be before adjournment. The enthusiasm in his favor has grown steadily since the Second District of the State (the southwestern wards of the city) instructed its delegates to vote for him two months ago. There has been no wavering in that time. As his strength with the people and his availability as a candidate became known, as his record has been inquired into, understood, and appreciated, he has grown in favor with the people outside his own State and Illinois. If the wishes of the masses of the American people are expressed fairly and freely by the National Convention, as the wishes of the masses of the people of the First Illinois District were expressed in the convention of yesterday, he will be the Republican nominee and the next President of the United States.

THE RED BANDANA.

The emblems of parties have generally been chosen for some significant reason. On the banners of Odin's followers was an eight-footed horse, signifying that Odin could travel on sea or land with equal speed and that his onrush was resistless as the wind. The soldiery of Constantine marched under the miraculous cross which that great Captain believed he had seen at a critical moment in the heavens, and under the cross was the legend, "In this sign we conquer." The Crusaders derived from emblematic insignia renewed courage as they trudged the desert sands. Their romantic commanders, not content with general emblems, had each his own; and from helmet, corselet, or shield dangled the favor of the last fair hand his lips had kissed on starting out for Palestine.

Sometimes party emblems have been adopted by spontaneous consent without apparent significance. It is not known how the flower-de-luce became the special emblem of France. Against it on a famous field another celebrated emblem led a victorious host:

> And if my standard-bearer fall, as fall full well he may,
> For never saw I promise yet of such a bloody fray,
> Press where ye see my white plume shine amidst the ranks of war,
> And be your oriflamme today the helmet of Navarre.

The Democrats are going into the campaign with an oriflamme. Its significance is apparent. It is the red bandana of Thurman. Unlike the original oriflamme, it is an article of utility. It has always been the special emblem of one Democrat—a man of fine manners and gentle breeding, who in his prime was not only trumpet-tongued but trumpet-nosed. Appreciating the sad indifference of his party to the advance of civilization, for the handkerchief is comparatively modern, he endeavored with as much delicacy as possible to recommend the article to his party by making all the noise he could in using it. It was, doubtless, this exceptional refinement which made Cleveland decline to put him in the Cabinet four years ago. He could scarcely afford to shock the rank and file so violently. That Cleveland is willing to be associated with the red bandana now is another proof of the softening and elevating influence of Mrs. Cleveland.

Doubtless there was some humor also in the adoption of the red bandana. The esteem in which Thurman has always held Cleveland needs no explicit comment. He has consented to be his running-mate. Mindful of the disgust which the proximity must awaken, the party generously has allowed that Thurman should have the means of holding his nose as much as he pleases. This consideration for the man brought forth from the unhonored seclusion in which the selfishness of Cleveland had thrust him, and dragged out for the sole purpose of infusing some enthusiasm into a second campaign for the cold-blooded and sinister head of the party, acquires added meaning from the description of Cleveland recently made by an eminent Senator who understands Thurman's feelings. He says Cleveland is "not eloquent, nor learned, nor cultivated, nor agreeable, nor entertaining, nor attractive in mind, manner, or person." To be compelled to go through a campaign with such a companion was enough to warrant the convention in authorizing Thurman to keep his bandana in hand; and in quiet but humorous confession of their common misfortune the party will all carry handkerchiefs until November.

The question is, Will they continue to carry handkerchiefs after November? If they do a new era of civilization will have been inaugurated by the St. Louis Convention. Many Democrats will own that they did not expect to live to see it. The historian of the future will record that, although their nominees were defeated in 1888, an immense stride was made in Democratic party principles by the adoption of handkerchiefs. If this be the outcome Thurman will not have been nominated in vain. He should make a few earnest speeches between now and November, however, and entreat his followers to take kindly to the novelty. They have the comfort of knowing that when the campaign is over, although they will have lost the offices, they will all have acquired handkerchiefs.

COL. TAYLOR FOR CONGRESS.

Col. Abner Taylor was nominated for Representative in Congress by the Republicans of the First Illinois District yesterday. His principal competitors were Mr. W. H. Harper, the well-known author of the Illinois High-License law, and Judge Eugene Cary, a leading business-man of the city, who was the Republican and Citizens' candidate for Mayor of the city in 1883 and was defeated by methods which will not bear investigation. Judge Cary received a large vote in the convention, but it was evident from the beginning that Col. Taylor was the choice of the majority. Mr. Harper received the cordial support of his own ward and of some of the delegates from other parts of the district. Mr. R. W. Dunham, the present member, withdrew from the contest last week and his name was not presented. The convention, which was good-humored and harmonious throughout, made Col. Taylor's nomination unanimous. There is no doubt about the election of the nominee. The district, which has a larger population than any other in America, is overwhelmingly Republican, and Col. Taylor will not only poll the full Republican vote but will receive a large support from the Democratic business-men, among whom he is deservedly popular.

Col. Taylor has been a lifelong Republican, always an active and zealous supporter of the party's candidates, and a generous contributor to the campaign funds. As one of the leading business-men of the city and connected with one of our leading mercantile houses he will be a fitting representative of the richest and most populous commercial and manufacturing district of the Great West. He is thoroughly acquainted with the needs of his district in the way of public improvements that must be made under the superintendence of the National Government. He is conversant, for instance, with the drainage and navigation proposals in which the people of the district are interested, and always has been a sturdy defender of the rights of the city in the Lake-Front property as opposed to the cormorant claims of the corporations. He has been an intelligent advocate of river and harbor improvements also. There is every reason to believe that he will make an acceptable and valuable Representative. His election is a foregone conclusion. The Democrats will not offer serious if any opposition.

The convention completed its labors by nominating Mr. G. F. McKnight of Englewood for member of the State Board of Equalization. Mr. McKnight was chosen for that position some time ago by Gov. Oglesby on the resignation of Mr. James P. Root. The nominee is highly spoken of.

CANDIDATES TO OFFSET THURMAN.

It is all nonsense to talk about it being necessary to nominate John Sherman or some other Ohio man in order to countervail the Democratic nomination of Thurman and make Ohio certainly Republican. Ohio is at present a reliable Republican State and will give its vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Thurman has no exceptional strength in Ohio and he was not strongly favored by the Democratic delegates from that State for the Vice-Presidency. The only time since the war that Thurman was ever before the people of Ohio as a candidate was in 1867, when he ran for Governor and was beaten by Hayes. Thurman was not only defeated but ran behind his ticket. The Democratic Legislatures that elected Thurman to the United States Senate were secured not by his popularity but because of special issues which at the time bore against the Republicans—negro suffrage in 1868 and Bill Allen's fiat-money "Ohio idea" in 1873.

Thurman is, if anything, a stronger man in other sections than in Ohio, and his popularity is based on just two points in his public record—viz.: his championship of the Pacific Railroad Sinking-Fund bill and his opposition to Chinese immigration. In both these matters he is entitled simply to the credit of coöperating with leading Republicans, and by no device can either the Sinking-Fund act or the Anti-Chinese bill be claimed as distinct Democratic measures. Nevertheless, Thurman's attitude on these matters must be kept in mind in selecting Republican candidates. It would be suicidal to nominate railroad or monopoly men and place them in contrast even with the second man on the Democratic ticket with his record of participating in the attempt to stop the Pacific railroad fraud and bring the defaulting railroads to some sort of terms. So, too, with Thurman's record on Chinese immigration. Opposed to a candidate with a contrary record this might give him great strength on the Pacific slope. Unfortunately, some of the Republican candidates, who are capable leaders and faithful Republicans, are nevertheless weak on the Pacific coast because of their position on the Chinese immigration question. They would make excellent Presidents if elected, but it would be running a great risk to put them up against the Thurman ticket. With such an issue California would be in danger, even though Thurman is only the second man on the Democratic ticket. The significance of Thurman's nomination is in his anti-Chinese record and his opposition to the Pacific railroad swindle on the Government. It will not do, therefore, for the Republicans to select candidates who have held pro-Chinese views or who have been associated with or amassed fortunes in corporate monopolies.

OFFICIAL MISSTATEMENTS.

The chief reason why England was so slow in waking up to the truth about Ireland was that the Government withheld the commercial and industrial information by which alone the real condition of Ireland could be ascertained. Owing to the prohibitory legislation enacted by Parliament for the destruction of Irish manufactures in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the smaller island was reduced to agriculture and an always languishing linen trade, which enjoyed a brief period of prosperity during the War of the Rebellion. The foreign trade which Ireland was building up in Swift's time disappeared under hostile tariffs. A cross-channel trade sprang up in the early part of the present century; but in 1825 the Government abolished the statistics bureau by which it would have been recorded. There have not been kept separate commercial and industrial statistics for Ireland; and it has been difficult, therefore, to procure authentic data showing how low and how rigorous its depression has continued to be.

There are, however, some sources of official information. They are found in the income tax returns. They specify the basis of assessment, and the annual net revenue derived from each is published. In an interview with a correspondent Mr. Balfour, defending his brutal policy in Ireland, said that the commercial condition of Ireland is better in every way than it was twenty years ago. "The returns," he added, "in my possession do not show any material falling-off since 1875."

This is a fair sample of the misrepresentation upon which the English Tories rely for public support of their coercion method of government. The official income tax returns for 1875, representing the total assessment on land, occupation, funds, trades and professions, and profits of office, make an aggregate of £97,195,231. There is an annual decline, year after year, except one, 1876, when there was a slight increase, and in 1886 the aggregate was £96,523,228. Inasmuch as these returns are accessible to everybody it is manifest that Mr. Balfour simply assumed that nobody would take the trouble to look up the facts. He gave the statement to the correspondent of an American paper. It will be curious to see how he will meet in the House of Commons the exposure of either his ignorance or his untruth.

Mr. Balfour's attention was called to the failure of a number of the Irish railways to pay a dividend for the last year. He answered that "on the whole the railway system is in a more healthy condition than in previous years. This is shown by the traffic receipts." Turning to the official returns, it is clear that again either Mr. Balfour did not know the truth or did not choose to tell it. The latest figures are for 1886. From them it appears that the average per mile for freight and passenger traffic is lower than in any year since 1869, except the year 1884, when it touched its lowest point. The interview was full of similar misstatements. If any American official holding a responsible post should display equal ignorance or like unveraciousness he would be laughed or jeered out of office in a week. But the time has not yet come for laughing or jeering British politicians out of office for suppressing or distorting truth about English misrule in Ireland.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

If New York and the other doubtful States can be carried in no other way than by boodle the Republicans may as well give up the contest. In the coming campaign the Democrats will have pecuniary resources which the Republicans cannot hope to equal. It will be remembered that at the time of the flurry in the money market in Wall street last winter the Administration dealt with the stringency by ordering between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 of Treasury funds to be put on deposit in the New York banks free of interest. That enormous sum of Government money is still in the New York banks and draws no interest. It will remain where it is until the close of the Cleveland Administration at least, and probably heavy additional deposits will be made. In case Cleveland is reëlected the New York banks can calculate on holding and using these princely deposits, in part at least, without interest for four years more. Can't the New York banks afford to pay something into the Cleveland campaign fund for this royal stake? Can the New York bankers, without ungrateful and niggardly meanness, refuse a contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund aggregating at least 2 per cent of their respective free Government deposits? As a business matter couldn't they well afford to pay more than this, and as a gift would anything less be decent? Plainly, without asking for a single ordinary contribution or levying an assessment on one of the 100,000 officeholders, the Democratic National Committee can have at the beginning of the campaign the princely sum of $1,200,000 from the favored New York banks, with the committee's other resources still untouched. Can the Republicans equal this? Of course not.

There is not a Republican candidate in sight who, if he should give his entire fortune and that of his relatives to the campaign fund, could put the Republicans on an even footing with the Democracy in the matter of money. If it is to be a dollar-against-dollar or barrel-against-barrel fight, the Republicans are overmatched hopelessly and beaten at the outset. The true Republican policy is to avoid all appearance of a boodle campaign, raise no more money than is actually necessary for legitimate expenses, and nominate a candidate without a "barrel," but whose character will command the support of voters who will work harder for honest sentiment and principle than they ever would for pay. That's the way to beat the boodle Democracy and Judge Gresham is the man to lead such a fight.

A MAN of the name of Finger is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina. If elected he ought to keep himself free from school-book rings.

NOT even the able Democratic editors can say anything against the high character of Judge Gresham. If he would only refuse to become the Republican candidate for President they would positively love him.

THE Rev. A. P. Smith of Texas called on President Cleveland the other day and solemnly invoked the blessing of Heaven upon him. In the bleak and chilling days following the first Tuesday in next November the memory of that good man's kind act will do much to sustain and comfort Mr. Cleveland.

TWO OF the established facts of the campaign of 1888 appear to be that the Democratic oriflamme will be the ensanguined bandana handkerchief and that the Republican banner will be the American flag.

THE most serene and contented people in Chicago are the visitors who came here after sweltering three days in St. Louis to remain until after the Republican Convention. They are unanimous and enthusiastic in praise of Chicago as a summer-resort.

JAY GOULD is moving rapidly southward. The unfortunate man is unable to travel in any other direction without finding himself surrounded by Gresham men.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S undoubted possession of five Rebel bullets gives him a good lead, as it were, over all other candidates.

A CABLEGRAM to the New York *World* says that all of the English papers without a dissenting voice approve of the ticket nominated at the St. Louis Convention. All speak in high terms of the Administration of President Cleveland and regard his election as certain. They dwell upon the assumption that his election means an advancement in the direction of free trade. The Republican is stigmatized as the party most unfriendly to England, not only on account of its protection theories and its opposition to the fishery treaty, but also on account of its maneuvres to catch the Irish vote. In speaking of the St. Louis ticket the *Saturday Review* calls for information concerning Mr. Thurman, who is described as a person about whom little is known. One of the leading London papers, the *Telegraph*, has made no allusion to the subject and has as yet printed merely the news report of the President's renomination. None of the Continental papers have so far discovered that we have a Presidential campaign on hand.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S efforts thanks and thinks the compliment of nominating him would be undeserved. He fails to decline, however.—*Boston Globe.*

Judge Gresham's sensible and manly course in the position in which he finds himself through no act of his own was well illustrated in the instance to which the foregoing has reference. If he had either accepted or declined in advance of the convention there might have been some ground for a sarcastic allusion. It is his eminent manliness and good sense and the fear that he will not decline that irritates the *Globe.*

UNEXPECTED gratitude: "I adopted that boy," he said, with the tears running down his face; "I took him out of the work-house when he was a lad and I kept him and fed him for nine years, and he's paid me back by running off with my wife. Gentlemen," he continued, wiping his face, "I'll stand you a bottle of wine. You don't often meet with gratitude in this world, but a kind act is sure to bring its own reward. I've sent him a check for $500."—*Quincy Solid Muldoon.*

CHICAGO newspapers never forget the leading business interest of their city. One of them, after printing the story of a couple who were engaged and married within three hours of their first meeting, says: "If, when these young people are ready for their divorce, they will come to Chicago, we can trot them through it so fast they'll think their engagement was a matter of eons."—*New York Herald.*

FIRST politician—Of course we shall come out fair and square on the tariff question?

Second politician—Not necessarily; however, we haven't got so far as that yet.

"And how about the fisheries treaty?"

"Well, we haven't thought it necessary to go into that."

"We shall have to take issue on the subject of soldiers' pensions."

"Why, I don't know about that."

"But the subject of our finances——"

"To tell you the truth we haven't considered any of these side issues; we have thought it necessary to stick entirely to the main question—how to achieve success."—*Boston Transcript.*

REPRESENTATIVE BIGGS of California has two sons who are rather lively boys. At Gridley, Cal., they ran a foot race of 100 yards recently for a purse of $150 and a case of champagne. The winner took the money and the loser the wine. Marion Biggs Jr. won the race.

"I AM going to get well, doctor, all the same." Glorious Phil Sheridan! Who can help throwing up his hat and shouting if the old hero wins this battle!

WITHIN the last few months three of the leading Dukes of Scotland—Sutherland, Hamilton, and Argyll—have been almost at death's door and have recovered. Scottish Peers are tough.

TWENTY-FOUR years ago, in Washington City,
To Abraham Lincoln, that king among men,
From Baltimore came an official committee
To hail him the choice of his party again.

And he uttered a sentiment now grown historic,
As his sad eyes lit up with a humorous gleam,
When he wittily said, in his way metaphoric,
"'Tisn't safe to swap horses when crossing a stream."

We are crossing no stream now. So, Grover, don't cast your
Fond eye on that stall again—fatuous dream!
You are growing too fat in your Washington pasture.
Uncle Sam will trade horses. He wants a new team.

MRS. HENRY LABOUCHERE, wife of the editor of London *Truth*, has been making speeches in behalf of the Gladstonian cause. She was Henrietta Hodgson, the actress, and her elocution is something of a treat to the English voters. Mr. Labouchère is an eloquent speaker, and, with his talented wife, makes a strong political team.

THE effort to put salt on the free list is strengthened by the fact that the country will soon be overrun by a fresh crop of college graduates.—*Ex.*

A GREAT many St. Louis people will be here next week. Chicagoans should do all in their power to remove the feeling of rawness and encumbrance these guests will naturally feel on finding themselves in a city for the first time.

RESPECTFUL but inflexible dealer in rags (next November)—You'll excuse me, mum, but I'll have to sort over this sack an' throw out them red bandanners. I've got more on hand now than I can work off in two years.

AND still the Illinois Democracy has no power to say to Mr. Wacker's barl: "Ephphatha!"

CURRENT NOTES.

It might reduce funeral expenses if the toll of the bells could be collected.—*Washington Critic.*

Would it be proper to speak of a theatrical prompter as a vehicle because he is a stage-coach?—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Detroit *Free Press:* Doctor—Did you take the rhubarb I ordered? Patient—Yes, sir. Doctor—How did you take it? Patient—In a pie.

We don't see why strawberries are not strong enough to keep their own prices at a high figure. They have plenty of sand in them.—*Boston Post.*

"Would you like a June idyl?" writes a poet. We would, indeed, if we could afford it, but we shall be obliged to postpone our vacation until August.—*New York News.*

The question who will be the nominees is an interesting one, but not so vital or absorbing as the question which is the front or back of the sugar-scoop hat.—*Oil City Blizzard.*

"A Woman's Face" is the title of a new novel. The publisher speaks well of it, and it may be all that it is painted. A woman's face frequently is.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Sir," he said, "did you ever bleed for your country's flag?" "O, yes." "In what engagement?" "In an engagement I made with my substitute; he bled me for $800."—*New York Sun.*

Wife—How great, how overwhelming, how beyond all compare, how exceeding all the wildest fancy paints, the most extravagant imagination conceives. Husband—What, my dear? The falls or the hotel bill?—*Washington Critic.*

It is not always easy to tell whether or not a woman really means what she says; but this rule does not apply when she is expatiating on the accomplishments of her baby. She may be misguided, but she is always perfectly sincere.—*Somerville Journal.*

Country minister—I am sorry, Mr. Wrangle, but as I was driving from the parsonage before service I saw your little boy on Goosecreek bridge snaring for suckers. Mr. Wrangle—Is that so, parson? Did ye notice what luck he was havin'?—*The Epoch.*

Omaha ignoramus—Well, well! So the daughter of my old friend has been on the stage for years under an assumed name. Is she a great actress? New-Yorker—A great actress! Gee whittaker! Didn't I just tell you she'd been married nine times.—*Omaha World.*

Undertaker (to physician)—Did a stranger call on you today for treatment, doctor? Physician—No. Undertaker—That's strange. The gentleman was looking for a physician and I recommended you very highly. Physician—Yes, I guess that's the reason he didn't come to see me.—*New York Sun.*

Bobby (whose uncle has given him a dollar)—I wish you would give me a nickel, Uncle James, instead of a dollar. Uncle James (astonished)—But, Bobby, a dollar is better than a nickel. Bobby—That's the trouble; if it's a dollar, pa'll want it; if it's only a nickel, I can have it.—*The Epoch.*

"Ain't it too bad grandpa's dead?" said Ida. "Yes, dear, but he is happy with the angels." "Did all the angels go from Beacon street?" "O, no, dear." "Then I know grandpa ain't having a bit good time! He never took no notice of people unless they lived on the Back Bay. I do hope he carried his card in his pocket, else how'll anybody in Heaven know he lived on Beacon street? They might take him for a South-Ender—and, O, mamma! if they should think he belonged on Columbia avenue!"—*Boston Commonwealth.*

PERSONALS.

The late Vice-President Wheeler gave away between $40,000 and $50,000 during the closing years of his life.

Gen. Sherman has had a tussle with rheumatism, but hopes soon to be able to renew his dinner engagements.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is getting better, but is not out of danger. He is able to drive out in a specially-constructed carriage.

Herbert Spencer is said to have vainly sought for years the degree of LL. D., which the University of Cambridge, England, has just extended to Prince Albert Victor.

Sally Holman, the cleverest of the four Holman children, who thirty years ago were the pioneers of the juvenile opera business, died last Friday at her home in London, Canada.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, who was so much laughed at when he went into the hansom-cab business in London, now has the laugh on his side. He is about to sell out for £200,000.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, referring to recent insinuations that he had been guilty of plagiarism, offers a reward of $10,000 to any one who will find a sentence in any book which has been appropriated by him in a public speech.

Sir Francis Doyle, who died recently in London, was a third-rate poet and a ferocious Tory. He was the best man at Gladstone's wedding, but had turned against him because the grand old man had reduced his salary in the customs.

Phyllis Broughton, the London variety actress who was to marry Lord Dangan, eldest son of the Earl of Cowley, has a breach-of-promise suit on hand instead of a wedding, the noble but weak-witted lord having broken the engagement.

Roscoe Conkling's estate, it is now stated, will amount to between $700,000 and $800,000 after settling all outstanding debts. This sum was accumulated during about seven years of close attention on the part of Mr. Conkling to his legal practice. During that time he paid off a security indebtedness in Utica of $150,000. His will, which was made about twenty years ago, leaves his entire fortune to his wife. Mr. Conkling of late years had received some of the largest fees ever paid a lawyer in this or any other country.

Judge Thurman is credited with the ability, when excited, to deliver a round, full-mouthed oath with as much vim and vigor as a politician in the prime of life. "Allen," says Mrs. Thurman often, "you'll never, never get to Heaven if you use such language."

Alfred M. Horton of Middletown, N. Y., although totally blind, is expert in the use of carpenters' tools, and does repairs about his house and stables. He is fond of horses, and buys and sells them with good judgment, judging them entirely by his sense of touch.

Isaac Holden, M. P. from Yorkshire, is one of the wealthiest men in England. He was a poor Scotch lad not many years ago, then he became a Methodist parson, and now he has £2,000,000 invested in woolen mills besides nearly as much more in land. His palaces are among the finest in all England.

HARBORMASTER IRWIN TAKEN TO TASK.

Commissioner Swift Says Insubordinate Tugmen Must Be Prosecuted.

Wednesday noon Capt. Bob. Teed, commanding a tug of the same name, had a sulky fit because the Clark-street bridgetender's way of doing business did not suit him, and maliciously jammed his tug and a tow into the draw when it was already full. The result was that 5,000 people were kept waiting twenty-three minutes. This probably assuaged his spleen, but it made several people indignant, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney. He said that all such matters were under the jurisdiction of the city, and that the prosecution must begin with Harbormaster Irwin. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE interviewed Irwin, and he said such things were an everyday occurrence; that if he should undertake to prosecute the offending tug captains he would not have time for anything else, and the same as said that he should not do anything in the matter.

It now appears that Mr. Irwin knows considerable more than he did when he talked so glibly to the reporter. The interview caught the eye of Commissioner Swift, and Mr. Irwin was informed that he was wanted at the City Hall. He was taken to task for his "fool" talk, and promptly denied having made it. What else could he do? Of course Mr. Swift had to accept his denial, but Mr. Irwin got a thorough going-over just the same. He was directed to prosecute Capt. Teed, was informed that such affairs were his business, and was the recipient of a strong hint that if he could not find time to attend to such cases of "pure cussedness" on the part of vesselmen somebody could easily be found who could. Capt. Teed will be proceeded against.

A Sin of Society.

The recent miserable calumny upon the President, branded and set at rest forever by Mrs. Cleveland's characterization of it as a "wicked and heartless lie," had its origin in what is pleased to call itself "Washington society." For months before an unsophisticated and credulous clergyman from Massachusetts gave the libel publicity it was passed from mouth to ear in certain circles at the Capital that love to see themselves described as "fashionable," and rolled as a choice bit of gossip under tongues whose owners were not above paying court to the household that they slandered. A proneness to gossip and malice, to deal with innuendo, and to easily believe evil reports of its members is as marked a feature of society today as it was when Sheridan depicted and satirized it in the "School for Scandal." Gossip is the sauce-piquant of society tattle and chatter. Scandal acts as a fillip to stir the sluggish spirit of fashionable ennui. It is especially rife at a political capital where persons count for so much and principles and policies for so little, as has been the case at Washington in recent years.—*N. Y. World.*

Judge Gresham on the Tariff.

From the Wall Street Speech of Oct. 20, 1884: In revising our tariff laws and reducing our customs revenues home interests should not be neglected. [Applause.] Indeed, protection to manufacturers and laborers can and should be afforded by taxing only such imports as come into real competition, and admitting others free. No one disputes that the Republican party is in favor of thus affording protection to our domestic industries. [Cheers.] Revenue laws should be enacted with reference to our local conditions and wants. We should legislate in the interest of our own people rather than in the interest of mankind at large. Not until we are able to control the markets of the world can we afford to adopt free trade. No intelligent man needs to be told that the stronghold of the Democratic party is decidedly opposed to the protective system; but that once in full possession of the Government it would refuse to enact or maintain protective-tariff laws. But it is not now my purpose to enter into an extended discussion of the tariff question.

Freemasons in Politics.

Freemasonry is so important a factor in the politics of France that the step which some of its leading members have just taken is deserving of particular notice. M. Coltavru, late President of the council of the order, and several other masters of lodges, or "venerables," as they are called in France, have issued invitations to their colleagues in all the lodges to assemble on the afternoon of Sunday, the 3d of June, at the Cirque d'Hiver, for the purpose of discussing the dangers with which France and the Republic are menaced by the "plebiscitary and Cæsarian movement." Extraordinary measures will be taken to guard against the intrusion of any alien to the craft. Gen. Boulanger is not a Freemason, though weeks ago it was reported that he was in pourparlers with a view to entering a Parisian lodge. As, however, this very lodge almost immediately adopted a resolution condemning his agitation, the idea was abandoned. The attitude just taken by the Masonic leaders is in strict accordance with the principles of all their lodges. The Empire has no more bitter foes.—*London Telegraph.*

Gresham and Blaine.

St Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Gen. Gresham said in 1884: "No man in the country is better equipped than Mr. Blaine to discharge the duties of the highest office in the gift of the people." He used these words in a speech made by him in New York City at the big business-men's meeting in favor of Blaine and Logan in the latter part of the canvass of that year—a speech, by the way, which was one of the most logical and impressive made by anybody during the entire campaign. The individuals who insinuate that Gresham was lukewarm toward Blaine in the canvass four years ago are either ignorant of the record or deliberately misrepresent it.

Cause for Congratulation.

Baltimore *American:* The advocates of the nomination of Judge Gresham for the Presidency will find great satisfaction in the report made yesterday by the House Committee on Post-Offices. That his ruling upon the law when Postmaster-Generals should have been affirmed by the Supreme Court was an occasion for pride, but to have it also confirmed by a committee of the House a majority of whose members are of the opposit political party, and when its reversal is asked by the constituents of such majority, is honor indeed.

Charlie Ross' Father.

Christian K. Ross, who has been reappointed Master Warden for another term of three years, has fully earned this distinction by faithful service. Since his first appointment to this office each successive Governor has received such testimonials to Mr. Ross' ability and faithfulness that he has felt it a duty to continue him in office. The recommendation sent to Gov. Beaver was remarkably strong in its list of names of bank officers and merchants indorsing Mr. Ross, and the Governor has done the right thing in reappointing the present Master Warden.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Gresham's Tribute to Blaine and Logan in 1884.

From the Wall Street Speech of Oct. 20, 1884: Our candidates for President and Vice-President have been conspicuous in public life for more than a quarter of a century. They are men of acknowledged ability. [Cheers.] No man in the country is better equipped than Mr. Blaine to discharge the duties of the highest office in the gift of the people, and Gen. Logan [renewed applause] is no less eminent as a statesman than as a soldier. [Cheers.]

His Record Is on Tap.

Fort Wayne *Gazette:* Judge Gresham has no "barrel," but his record is on tap. Try it and you will find it yields the rich story of an upright private life; a heroic career as a soldier; an incorruptible administration as a Judge and a Cabinet officer. There are some things that enthuse the American people even more than a barrel of money.

To Select From.

GRESHAM,
Rusk,
Edmunds,
Sherman,
Harrison,
Allison,
Morton.

An Unanswerable Conundrum.

St. Louis *Globe

AL POINTERS.

e: Gresham can win.
hat the Oregon delegation
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ge Gresham carries five
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Press: The final retire-
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(Ind.): Poll the Republi-
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SOME CABINET CHANGES.

RUMORS THAT PRUSSIA'S FINANCIAL MINISTER HAS RESIGNED.

Spain Will Have a New Liberal Government —Lord George Hamilton Has No Fears of an Invasion of England—Conflicting Reports Concerning the Emperor of Germany's Condition—Italy's Cause of Quarrel with Zanzibar—General Foreign News.

BERLIN, June 11.—It is stated that Herr Scholz, Prussian Minister of Finance, has resigned his portfolio.

The *North German Gazette* denies that the Emperor demanded of Herr von Puttkamer any explanations of his administration of his office. The imperial rescript, beyond giving notice of the Emperor's assent to the Quinquennial bill, only added that the Emperor assumed that the freedom of the electors was carefully guarded by the representatives of the Government, in order to avoid everything like pressure upon voters. Herr von Puttkamer's report proved that most of the complaints were groundless; that few cases of corrupt practices had been proved, and that guilty officials were punished. Herr von Puttkamer did not cling to his office. On the contrary, he had intended to resign when the present Emperor came to the throne, but was delayed in effecting his purpose because his colleagues urged him not to resign until the Emperor's health improved.

Prince Bismarck gave a farewell dinner this evening to Herr von Puttkamer. All the Ministers were present.

It is stated that Count Herbert Bismarck will take a furlough early in July.

TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Spanish Cabinet Resigns and Senor Sagasta Takes Hold.

MADRID, June 11.—The Cabinet has resigned after accepting the resignation of Gen. Martinez Campos, Governor-General of the Province of New Castile, tendered some time ago. This will enable Señor Sagasta, the Prime Minister of the retiring Cabinet, to form a new Liberal Government.

Gen. Campos promises to postpone his political manifesto until the economical measures regarding Cuba and Porto Rico, now before the Cortes, have been passed.

Señor Sagasta has induced several of the Ministers to postpone resigning until the colonial budgets are disposed of.

TALK IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Hamilton Reassures the British on the Invasion Question.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House of Commons today Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the calculations made in regard to the number of transports necessary to enable 100,000 men to land in England and to seize London by surprise took into consideration only the conditions that such a feat was possible; that the whole army could disembark simultaneously, and when landed that it would be capable of rapid movement. The estimate that ships with a gross tonnage of 480,000 tons would be required for transporting the invading force, he said, was on the assumption that it would be equal to three army corps, comprising cavalry and artillery.

Mr. Childers asked, seeing the interest which the subject was exciting, that a detailed and authoritative statement be presented to Parliament.

Mr. Hanbury asked whether the naval and military departments had consulted on the subject.

Lord George Hamilton replied that data had been obtained thirteen years ago as the result of a joint conference, and promised to produce those of the transport department, which satisfied him that the tonnage referred to did not overestimate the preparation necessary for landing such a force. Such an invading force from the continent, he continued, implied the distribution of the invaders in ports hundreds of miles apart, with a successful voyage of not less than a week instead of a few hours, and made without opposition from a hostile fleet.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, announced that the Government would proceed with the licensing clauses in the Local Government bill.

Mr. Balfour, in replying to Mr. Gladstone, declined to put on the table the evidence on which convictions for boycotting had been obtained, and said that the ends of justice were amply secured through the Superior Court, while the evils of boycotting would be seriously aggravated by publicity.

BETTER OR WORSE.

Conflicting Reports as to the Condition of the Emperor's Health.

POTSDAM, June 11.—Emperor Frederick passed a good night. The difficulty in swallowing which has troubled him for a few days past has not quite entirely disappeared. His appetite is better. Crown Prince William called upon his father at 8 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Mackenzie, in the presence of Drs. Wegener, Krause, and Bardelben, yesterday inserted a new silver canula.

The *National Zeitung* says: "The insertion of the canula in the Emperor's throat causes difficulty because the trachea has become so enlarged that the tube no longer fills it completely and pus is coming from the upper part of the canula into the air tubes. To prevent this a rubber ring has been fitted on the canula so as to fill the space between the tube and the wall of the trachea. In order to remedy the dryness of the throat arising from the difficulty in swallowing the Emperor takes frequent sips day and night of lukewarm milk and whisky."

The Emperor still experiences difficulty in swallowing. This evening his condition was slightly improved. Dr. Hovell has returned from London.

The Emperor became feverish tonight.

LONDON, June 11.—The Berlin correspondent of the *St. James' Gazette* telegraphs that the Emperor is distinctly worse and has lately suffered severe pains. The correspondent also says that a hole has been discovered between the windpipe and the gullet, and the taking of food is thereby made dangerous.

ITALY'S VIEW OF THE QUARREL.

An Official Statement as to the Cause of the Trouble with Zanzibar.

ROME, June 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Government made a statement in reference to the difference between Italy and Zanzibar. The late Sultan, it appears, ceded territory to the Italian Commercial Company, but the cession was subsequently partly revoked. The present Sultan, on succeeding to the throne, wrote to King Humbert, who replied to the communication. The Sultan, upon receipt of King Humbert's reply, neglected the customary forms, which action was intolerable. The Consul was compelled to haul down the flag and demand satisfaction. The Consul recommends that the satisfaction take the form of a cession of territory to Italy. He adds that the presence in Zanzibar of the representatives of Powers friendly to it is a greater reason why she should obtain the satisfaction due her. After Italy shall have been satisfied she will be able to examine other matters in dispute between the two countries, notably the question in regard to the territory which was ceded by the late Sultan.

COMING HOME SOON.

Mr. Blaine Will Sail for America July 19.

LONDON, June 11.—Mr. Blaine has engaged passage for himself and family to return to the United States on the steamer Trave, German Lloyd Line, to sail from Southampton the 19th of next July.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Bishop O'Dwyer Grows Vehement in His Support of the Rescript.

DUBLIN, June 11.—Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick has written another letter in relation to the Pope's rescript, in which he vehemently reiterates his statements in his letter to the Mayor of Limerick in regard to those who refuse to abide by the terms of the rescript, and denounces all those who refuse to obey the Pope as desperate men. The Bishop hints that he will excommunicate schismatical parishioners of his diocese who disobey the rescript. The slanders directed against himself, he says, are malicious lies, concocted by the leaders of the agitation in order to prejudice his spiritual authority. He says he has always been a Nationalist, but does not accept disobedience of the Pope as a test of fealty to the cause.

The Protestant Mission Conference.

LONDON, June 11.—The Protestant Mission Conference was resumed this afternoon. There was a discussion on the increase of Islamism. Mr. Schrieber of Berlin read a paper on the spread of Islamism in the East, especially in the Dutch possessions. He said that Moslem schools had been established to oppose Christian missions. Dr. Post, an American, dilated upon the destructive social and political influence of Islamism in perverting individual morality and crushing the life out of the people. At the evening session, the Earl of Aberdeen presiding, Dr. Pierson gave a general survey of the work of missions.

Commenting on the Secretary's Death.

DUBLIN, June 11.—The *Express*, commenting on the death of Col. King-Harman, says: "His death relieves the Government of the cowardly disgrace of throwing him over." The *Freeman's Journal* (Home Rule) says: "Mr. Balfour subjected Col. King-Harman to galling exposures and humiliations." The agitation over the bill providing a salary for him was, the paper claims, largely responsible for his death.

Our Minister Out of Town.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Mr. Lothrop, the United States Minister, has left the city.

Notes from the Cable.

The expenses of the Emperor of Brazil at Milan amounted to £16,000.

The Austrian Government has warned Jewish workmen against emigrating to London. This action is due to the recent "sweating" revelations.

At the Methodist new connection annual conference today Mr. Rushworth was elected President. In an address he favored unity of Methodist bodies.

The Spirit-Tax bill passed its third reading by a unanimous vote in the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath today. The Reichsrath was subsequently prorogued.

Prince Conrad of Hohenlohe was married today to Countess Fanny of Schoenborn. The leading diplomats and aristocrats of the country were present at the ceremony.

Leopold Steiner, a member of an extensive corn firm in this city, has absconded. It has been found that he forged bills to the amount of 500,000 florins. All the Pesth banks are sufferers.

The Gaelic societies held an exciting meeting at Limerick today. The clergy failed in an attempt to oust the extremists and withdrew in a body. Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., was reelected Chairman.

The banquet which Mr. Parnell was to have given to his followers in London Wednesday next has been postponed, it having been found impossible to have it on that day. The date has not yet been fixed.

A duel took place yesterday between M. Paul Deroulede and M. Arene, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Corse. The weapons used were swords. M. Arene was wounded.

The locusts in Algiers are advancing in a compact mass, over twelve miles long by six in breadth. A panic prevails in the Province of Constantine. The Valley of Guelma has been devastated by the locusts.

King Humbert and Queen Margaret met with an enthusiastic reception on their arrival at Bologna today. Their Majesties participated in various ceremonies, including the unveiling of a monument to Victor Emmanuel.

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, who brings suit against the *Times* for libel, subpœnaed Earl Spencer and Sir George O. Trevelyan, respectively former Lord-Lieutenant and Chief Secretary of Ireland, to serve as witnesses in the trial.

Lord Hartington has written a letter on the Local Government bill in which he says that the licensing clauses are not vital to the bill, and that the dissidents are not compelled to support them as essential to the existence of the Government.

At the sitting of the Council General of the Seine in Paris M. Vaillant gave notice that he would introduce a resolution in favor of the organization of the people into a national standing army, with the object of counteracting the efforts of the monarchical coalition.

A SIBERIAN FORWARDING PRISON.

The Miserable Cells Into Which the Unhappy Convicts Are Crowded.

George Kennan in the *Century:* The Tiumen prison was originally built to hold 500 prisoners, but was subsequently enlarged by means of detached barracks so that it could accommodate 800. The day of our visit, as we were informed by a small blackboard hanging beside the office door, it contained 1,741. As we approached the entrance we were stopped by an armed sentry, who, upon being informed that we desired admittance, shouted through a square portHole in the heavy gate, 'Star-she-e-e!' (the usual call for the officer of the day). A corporal or sergeant, with a sabre at his side and a Colt's revolver in a holster on his hip, answered the summons, carried our note to the Warden, and in a moment we were admitted to the prison yard. Fifty or sixty exiles and convicts were walking aimlessly back and forth in front of the main prison building or sitting idly in groups here and there on the ground. They were all dressed from head to foot in a costume of gray, consisting of a visorless Scotch cap, a shirt and trousers of coarse homespun linen, and a long gray overcoat with one or two diamond-shaped patches of black or yellow cloth sewn upon the back between the shoulders. Nearly all of them wore fetters, and the air was filled with a peculiar clinking of chains, which suggested the continuous jingling of innumerable bunches of keys.

"The first 'kamera' or cell that we entered was situated in a one-story log barrack standing against the wall of the fort. It was built evidently to receive the overflow from the crowded main building. The room was about 35 feet in length by 25 in width and 12 feet high; its walls of new logs were covered with dirty whitewash; its rough plank floor was black with dried mud and hard-trodden filth; and it was lighted by three grated windows looking out into the prison yard. Down the centre of the room, and occupying about half its width, ran the sleeping-bench—a wooden platform twelve feet wide and thirty feet long, supported, at a hight of two feet from the floor, by stout posts. Each longitudinal half of this low platform sloped a little—roofwise—from the centre, so that when the prisoners slept upon it in two closely-packed transverse rows their heads in the middle were a few inches higher than their feet at the edges. These sleeping-platforms are known as 'nares,' and a Siberian prison cell contains no other furniture except a large wooden tub for excrement. The prisoners have neither pillows, blankets, nor bedclothing, and must lie on these hard plank nares with no covering but their overcoats. As we entered the cell the convicts, with a sudden jingling of chains, sprang to their feet, removed their caps, and stood silently in a dense throng around the nares. 'Zdrastvuitui rebiata!' ['How do you do, boys?' said the Warden. 'Zdravie zhelaiem vasha tvrisoki blagarodie!' ['We wish you health, your high nobility'], shouted a hundred voices in a hoarse chorus. 'The prison,' said the Warden, 'is terribly overcrowded. This cell, for example, is only 35 feet long by 25 wide, and has air space for thirty-five, or at most forty men. How many men slept here last night?' he inquired, turning to the prisoners.

"'A hundred and sixty, your high nobility,' shouted half a dozen hoarse voices."

A Chicago Man Dies for Gambling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11.—[Special.]—A Coroner's jury today returned a verdict of suicide in the case of Henry Weiss, the Chicago drummer who shot himself in Golden City Park, and whose decomposed body was discovered Sunday afternoon. The remains will be buried here by request of his family. Weiss intended to kill himself May 25, and wrote his son a letter to that effect. Before mailing the letter he attained more money to gratify his passion for gambling and deferred the suicide until June 5, when, being again out of funds and desperate, he renewed in a second letter to his son his determination to end his life.

Short and Quick Line East. The Pennsylvania Special.

The Pennsylvania Special is a new fast morning passenger train from Chicago to the East, over the Pennsylvania Route, equipped with the incomparable Pullman vestibule sleeping-cars and Pennsylvania dining-cars. It leaves Union Passenger Station, Canal and Madison streets, Chicago, at 10 o'clock every morning, after arrival of connecting express trains from the West and Northwest, and reaches Columbus at 8 p. m., the same day, arriving at Pittsburg 3 a. m., Altoona, 7 a. m., Harrisburg, 10:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 1:30 p. m., and New York, 3 p. m., Central time, 4 p. m., Eastern time the following day—in ample time for connection with the afternoon lines for New Jersey, New York, and New England health and pleasure resorts.

The celebrated and inimitable Pullman vestibule sleeping-cars, models of comfort and luxury, run through on the Pennsylvania Special from Chicago to New York and intermediate cities. They also run through by the famous Pennsylvania Limited, Fast Line, and other express trains of the Pennsylvania route, of which there are five running eastward from Chicago.

Travelers can secure full particulars, with time tables and tickets, by calling at any ticket office of connecting lines in the West or Northwest, or by addressing C. W. Adams, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 65 Clark street, Chicago.

A BARGAIN-HUNTING MOB.

GATHERED AT A SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.

Travel-Stained Trunks, Vagabond Valises, Battered Bags, and a Vile-Smelling Lot of Forgotten Furniture, Clothes, Bedding, and Truck Sold to the Highest Bidder—People Who Hoped to Make a "Find" Sadly Disappointed.

At precisely 10 o'clock a Western Indiana car, bearing across its side the words "Through bonded baggage," was backed up to a platform in the rear of Dearborn station. From a corner of the platform fluttered a red flag upon which was inscribed, "Unclaimed baggage sale," and around the flag, swarming over the platform, assaulting the doors of the car was a mob of 800 typical chronic bargain-hunters. There were seedy men in silk hats, loafers spitting tobacco juice right and left, women with babes in their arms and shawls over their heads, and well-dressed women with eager eyes and disdainful noses. Third and Fourth avenues in the choice neighborhood of Polk street yielded a generous contingent of toothless colored crones and dusky enchantresses, the latter plainly in search of unclaimed Saratoga trunks filled with finery. A colored barber, with his arms full of towels from the laundry, forgot his customers and pushed his way into the crowd. The one thought which animated the throng was written in a hundred faces. Through an open door of the car could be seen a huge heap of dirty rags and rubbish, but still the faces said:

"It is baggage that has been lost. That which is apparently of least value may contain money, a gold watch and chain, diamonds! Nobody knows."

That was the secret of the rush; nobody knew. It was a lottery, and the crowd was a lottery crowd.

A philosophical onlooker promulgated the general inquiry as the auctioneer appeared in a door of the car:

"If there is anything of value in this baggage why is it unclaimed baggage?"

The question was received with the scorn it merited.

The jolly auctioneer cast his twinkling eyes over the hungry crowd.

"Why, there isn't half enough to go round," he said, and there were two angry replies of:

"Fraud!"

"Swindle!"

"Well, start up and give us a chance," said another voice.

"Certainly," said the auctioneer, and an assistant placed a sorry looking valise on a box in the door of the car. "Now, ladies and gentlemen, I shall offer this unclaimed baggage of the Western Indiana Railway to the highest bidder for cash—for cash, remember. This gentleman here on my right with the large book means business, and the cash must be forthcoming with the name of the purchaser. When the sale is over your property will be delivered to you. Ah, here's a beautiful valise—heavy, too; but mind you I know nothing about the contents. What do I hear? Quarter! Shameful! Quarter, quarter, quarter, do I hear a half? You, sir! Half a dollar, half a dollar, half a dol——, seventy-five, seventy-fi——, dol——, dollar—you haven't reached the value of the valise yet, to say nothing about the contents—dollar and a quarter—half—dollar and a half, dollar and a—seventy-five, sev——two dollars. Give me a quarter, give me a quarter—going at $2, going, going, gone. Sold to you, sir, pass up your money—keep your shirt on, sir, your time will come next!"

And so they went, sometimes two or three at a time—old leather valises that none would stop to kick in the street.

Two old overcoats were offered in one lot. The crowd eyed them in disgust.

"Ah, here you are! Now you know what you're buying."

"Don't want to know," growled an active bidder for valises and other articles of baggage having mysterious contents.

"Ah," returned the auctioneer, "that's the philosophy of the thing. But the coats have got to be sold. Five cents, five cents; give me ten. No! Five, five, five—"

And five cents each is what the coats brought. The purchaser handed up his money shamefacedly, and was nearly jeered off the premises.

After a monotonous array of old valises and rag-bagery relieved by an intermission of five minutes, in which an old lady untied a knot in the corner of her handkerchief and handed up 10 cents for an old pair of shoes—there was a diversion in the shape of a man in a straw hat endeavoring to evade the necessity of handing up 40 cents for a child's rickety hobby-horse that had been knocked down to him.

"Hand up your money," said the auctioneer," and don't keep the funeral waiting."

"I can't get through the crowd," answered the man, edging away.

"Let the crowd pass it up, then."

"I'll bring it around to the other door," said the man, and he made for the door by way of the rear end of the car.

But just as he was passing the door flew open and he was nabbed by an employé of the road.

"Come back, come back," laughed the crowd, "and bid for us: we need you."

A couple of old hat boxes brought 50 cents each. Two gunny bags brought $1.50. A child's chair with one rocker was knocked down for 10 cents.

The auctioneer's assistants piled up before him a horrible pyramid of vile-smelling rubbish.

"Ah, here you are! A lunch basket, only two years old—judging from the smell—one linen duster, a pair of blankets, fresh, right out of the ark—phew! and a real nice assortment of rags in a bag—four lots; how much for each? Five cents, five cents each, going, gone. What's your name, sir? John Barbridge! Bully boy, John, hand up your money."

And then the scrabble when the sale was over! And the disgust when the purchases were opened.

"Blanks, all blanks," said the philosophical on-looker. "I told you so. But you'll all be back here next time."

WRECKING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Children in East St. Louis Deprived of Common Educational Advantages.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—The utter demoralization into which the public school system of this bankrupt city is now plunged is lamentable in the extreme. Owing to the continued plundering of the city treasury no schoolhouses have been built for a great many years. The basements of churches in the various wards are utilized and public school is held in the church. The result has been that each church dictated the teacher's appointment. The Catholic church would name good Irish Catholic teachers, the Lutheran church good German Protestant teachers, and the Methodists and Baptists would have American Protestants. Recently there was a change in the city administration, and the new Board of Education refused to be dictated to by the churches and made appointments Saturday that caused trouble all around. The Catholic church locked its doors against the teachers and there was no public school today. The other denominations are thinking of barring their doors, and the chances for an education in East St. Louis are slim.

TORTURED FOR HIS MONEY.

Burglars Apply Fire to the Feet of an Old Man to Force a Confession.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 11.—Masked burglars entered the house of Charles Humbert, a wealthy old man residing at Fairchance, early yesterday morning and demanded his money, which he refused to surrender. They gagged him and made an unsuccessful search. They then built a fire and roasted his feet. The old man insisted he had no money, when they tied him hand and foot to his bed and left. He was discovered by neighbors, who organized a search party. They are determined to lynch the fiends if they are found.

On Trial for Vitriol-Throwing.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 11.—[Special.]—The celebrated vitriol-throwing case in which William Farnsworth is the defendant was called in the Circuit Court today. This afternoon J. E. Owen, the man into whose face the acid was thrown, positively identified Farnsworth as the man who committed the act.

Garland Still Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Attorney-General Garland, who has been ill for about a week with an attack of rheumatism and nervous prostration, is still confined to his room, and it will probably be some days before he is able to get out again.

THE THEATRES.

Flesh and color are the component elements of "The Corsair." The former is incased in tights; the latter laid on with a trowel. The main objection to it as a burlesque is that it does not burlesque anything generally known; for Byron's poem of the same name, which is presumably the object of attack, is becoming obsolete with every passing year. In the second place the tone of the dialog is low, vulgarity being made to pass for wit. Opposed to these defects are brilliant scenery, rich costumes, an admirable arrangement of lights, and a liberal sprinkling of popular tunes. In the estimation of the class of playgoers for whom such works as "The Corsair" are especially prepared these considerations will doubtless outweigh the artistic shortcomings above noted. To speak of the piece comparatively, it is inferior to its predecessors, not being as gay and clear as "Adonis," and lacking the genuine burlesque spirit that animated "Evangeline." Its fleshly grossness, which must condemn it in the eyes of good taste, is perhaps the quality that will render it palatable to Mr. Edward E. Rice's patrons. This much is said of it critically; further than this it calls for nothing but description. The principal scenes of the first act are the market-place at Stamboul, which glitters with silver foil, and the deck of Conrad's bark, a gorgeous piece of ornamentation. Here it is that the fun-makers (by courtesy, comedians) amuse the spectators with a portrayal of seasickness which is distressing to a sensitive stomach. A pirate's grotto opens the second act, and is transformed into the garden of the Pasha, where prismatic fountains play, while a bevy of pretty girls in dazzling costumes march and counter-march until the eye is satiated with their evolutions. The third act surpasses the others in scenic effulgence. A series of tableaux is disclosed by the withdrawal of three curtains, the size of the stage opening, of crimson, Nile green, and pink silk plush. On the "Palace of Pearl," which makes the climax of these splendors, the final curtain falls. The shapely Miss Annie Summerville, who has no more idea of burlesque acting than a piece of waxwork, takes the part of Conrad. Her first dress is of chocolate and crimson satin, heavily trimmed with gold. The second, pale pink India silk showered with pearls, with cloth of silver let in the sleeves, and the whole dashed with crimson satin. The third, a monastic habit and cowl of chocolate plush, lined with canary satin, and girded with bronze cincture. This disguise is subsequently thrown off, disclosing the fourth dress, a blending of lavender and crimson, a richly plumed helmet of gold, and a heavily-jeweled sword and scabbard, depending by four gradating chains from a massive golden belt. The fifth and last is the wedding dress of embossed cream velvet, with cap to match, the latter being adorned with two drooping ostrich plumes clasped with diamonds. Miss Louise Montague, who takes the part of Medora, is not only a handsome woman, but is full of the vitality and the true spirit of burlesque. She appears first in pale blue and chocolate, richly bedizened in and out with gold spangles and ornamented with gold and silver soutache braid. She is seen next in a pale blue India silk dress with flesh-colored tights, a large belt covered with pearls, and long pendant strings of pearls gracefully looped thereto. Her cap is a spiral coil of pearls, through the interstices of which her waving hair appears. In her wedding dress she is adorned with large white roses, and her drapery is showered with glass spangles and diamonds, whilst over all is thrown a long tulle veil reaching almost to the ground. Miss Lila Blow looks to perfection the part of Guinare, "a reigning beauty and the Sultan's favorit." Her eyes are luminous enough to shame even her costumes. Mr. Frank David, Mr. George Schiller, and Mr. Richard Golden are depended on to furnish fun. The first, who has not before appeared prominently in burlesque in Chicago, showed that he possessed humor of depth and geniality that will make him a favorit in his new line. Mr. Schiller has been seen in a number of the Rice productions, and is well liked. Mr. Golden is somewhat harder in temperament than his fellows, but is equally industrious. The dancing of Miss Amelia Glover was a unique and enjoyable incident of the entertainment. The cozy auditorium of Hooley's was never more closely packed than at the first performance of "The Corsair," which, despite the exceptions that must be taken to it by the few, starts in with every prospect of pleasing the many.

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If the playbills of "The Paymaster," presented at the Grand Opera-House, did not bear the name of Mr. Duncan Harrison as author, one would ascribe it to an Australian source, as it greatly resembles in tone and workmanship a drama that recently came from that region, and was called "The Sundgarh." The resemblance, it will be understood, is one of style, not of plot. This unpretentious military melodrama shows an understanding of the Anglo-Irish social conditions that one would hardly expect to find in an American. It has many dramatic incidents, and the fact that the motive is strained does not destroy their effectiveness. One can hardly believe that an English Colonel to gratify a private enmity would stoop to the meanness of stealing the money-box of his own Paymaster. An officer, of course, may commit a crime, but it jars with one's preconceived notions that he should commit one of the sneak-thief order. The arrest of the Paymaster, who is the hero, ends the first act. In the second a faithful servant helps the Paymaster to escape from prison. A sensational leap from a high cell window, a splash in a tank that serves for a river, the shot of a vigilant sentry, a distant whistle that tells the servant that his master is safe—these are the incidents of Act II. In the third act a somewhat worn expedient is ingeniously revived. A Sergeant has been sent to search the Paymaster's house. He tells the mother (to whom he is bounden) that he will accept her word as a soldier's widow that her son is not there. An old man rises to depart, but is stopped by the Sergeant's guard. It is the Paymaster in disguise. The Sergeant, who recognizes him, struggles with his sense of affection and his sense of duty, and at last gives the order to pass the old man through the line. "Your word!" he then asks, turning to the mother. She gives it, as she now truthfully may, "He is not here." The fourth act calls again the tank into requisition. As may be gathered the play is surprisingly good in spots, and is at all times respectable. Justice is hardly done it in the acting, for some of the players were new to their parts, and Mr. Harrison, who enacted the hero, was suffering from injuries sustained a few weeks ago in taking the leap in the second act. An injured arm and back and a broken leg are results that speak better for his enthusiasm than his discretion. He played moderately and judiciously, but the wonder is that he appeared at all. Miss Maud Adams, who is new to Chicago, was the heroine. She is a gentle and pleasing actress. A truthfully-colored bit of low comedy was the Larry of Thomas O'Malley. With good bearing and modesty Mr. Neil O'Brien carried the part of Capt. Hammersleigh. Mr. Alfred Rumble treated sympathetically the rôle of an old veteran. In fact, in the acting, as in the play itself, despite many crudities, they were enough good points to compensate one for following it with attention through an evening.

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Miss Pixley's play, "The Deacon's Daughter," was described when it had its first presentation at McVicker's earlier in the season. It is a farcical comedy of the made-to-order pattern, designed less to tell a story than to furnish the actress with an opportunity to monopolize the centre of the stage. All these one-part concoctions are necessarily somewhat tedious. Miss Pixley personates a girl from Down East who goes on the stage, preserves her virtue, makes fame and money, and convinces her strict parents that the stage is an engine for the moral regeneration and social elevation of humanity. Moral: Servant girls should stop washing dishes and go to acting. That is as much as need be said of the piece. Miss Pixley displays to advantage her faculties for singing and dancing. The best thing in the performance used to be her faithful and humorous imitation of the walk and voice of a negro "mammy."

The Dunlap opera company gave its first performance of "The Mikado" last evening at the Waverly Theatre, with the following cast: Yum-Yum, Miss Lilly Post; Pitti-Sing, Miss Ada Somers; Peep-Bo, Miss Kittie Clark; Katisha, Miss Marie Sanger; The Mikado, Mr. John Mewade; Ko-Ko, Mr. George Boniface Jr.; Pooh-Bah, Mr. Carroll Daily; Nanki-Poo, Mr. N. C. Holmes; Pish-Tush, Mr. Dan Young. Most of the principals were more or less uncertain in their lines, and the work would have been improved with more rehearsal, but the performance went without serious mishap. The audience, which was of fair size, manifested its approval in the usual places. Miss Lilly Post makes a pleasing Yum-Yum and Mr. Boniface a comical Ko-Ko. Although vocalism is not the strongest feature of his work, he pleases as well perhaps as if it were. The opera was prettily staged and will be continued for the remainder of the week.

The practice of a catcher at base-ball protecting himself with a mask had a parallel in Philadelphia the other night, where a would-be actor named Dr. Landis stretched a net across the front of the stage at Industrial Hall to intercept vegetables and other missiles that he anticipated from the turbulent audience that had gathered to witness his histrionic efforts. The usual howling was indulged in, but little was thrown until the close of the play, when the doctor, responding to vociferous calls for a speech, appeared before the curtain and was greeted with yells of delight and a shower of missiles that fairly took his breath away.

Mr. David Henderson yesterday bought the interest held by Mr. W. S. Eden in the lease of the Chicago Opera-House. When the firm of J. W. Norton & Co. took charge of the theatre Mr. Norton owned a half interest and Mr. Henderson and Mr. James Meade a fourth each. When Mr. Norton was thought to be dying a year ago he sold his half so as to avert legal complications after his death. The purchaser was Mr. Eden of this city. It was in Mr. Henderson's contract that he alone should be manager, and Mr. Eden, finding he could not have a voice in the direction of affairs, decided to sell his interest. The conduct of the Chicago Opera-House has been notably successful.

The New York *World* has this personal item: "Miss Selena Fetter, who has been delighting the people of Chicago with her impersonation of Mrs. Opdyke in 'The Henrietta,' has felt the strain of her inimitable fall in that play to such an extent that Thursday night she fainted twice after the drop, and her friends feel the greatest anxiety for her recovery. She has, it is said, canceled her contract with Robson and Crane in consequence."

Among the new additions to be made to Mr. Henry Lee's company for the production of "The Cavalier" at McVicker's June 25 will be Mr. Wilton Lackaye, formerly of the "Paul Kauvar" company, and Mr. Horace Lewis of the "Monte Cristo" company. Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" will follow "The Cavalier," and it will have a notable cast.

Mr. Lee Townsend, Manager for Mr. Steele Mackaye, is making arrangements for a special train from New York and other Eastern points to convey members of the press to witness the first production of "A Noble Rogue," which takes place at the Grand Opera-House Monday evening, June 25.

The performance of "The Crystal Slipper" at the Chicago Opera-House tonight promises to be an interesting one. The last dress rehearsal of the piece took place last night, and everything was declared to be in a satisfactory condition. Seats are selling rapidly.

Mr. Harry Miner has sued Mrs. James Brown Potter for $3,000, moneys which he advanced to her, and for which, he claims, she has not accounted. It is said that the lady will take reprisals by suing her former manager for various things.

Miss Hattie Harvey of the Jarbeau company has returned to Chicago, the season having closed. She distinguished herself as a soubret, and has several excellent offers for next season.

Miss Isabelle Evesson of the Henry Lee stock company, formerly of the Boston Museum, has been engaged by Mr. Steele Mackaye for "A Noble Rogue."

"After Dark," which has been well staged by Manager Davis, began its second week to excellent patronage at the Haymarket.

Mr. Augustin Daly's company will open its engagement at the Paris Vaudeville Sept. 3.

OFFICIAL WEATHER GUESSES.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12—1 a. m.—For Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, light to fresh southerly winds, warmer, fair weather.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, light to fresh southeasterly winds, warmer, fair weather.

For Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, light to fresh southerly winds, warmer, occasional local rains.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall in 24 hours.
New York	29.90	62	N. W.	Clear	
Washington, D. C.	30.02	64	N. W.	Fair	
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.06	78	W	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.02	76	S. W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	78	S.	Cloudy	
Nashville, Tenn.					
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	68	S. E.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	56	S. W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.96	56	W	Clear	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.02	54	N. W.	Clear	

WHERE IS COL. FELLOWS?

THE AFFAIRS OF HIS OFFICE IN SCANDALOUS SHAPE.

He Disappears While Most Important Investigations Are Pending, and the Courts May Have to Take His Conduct in Hand—The Crane-Robson-Hill Trouble — Alice Woodhall Released—Bank Teller Scott's Confession—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—Although the special grand jury convened by Judge Barrett has been in session for more than a week, the appalling boodle scandal which overhangs the Board of Aldermen has not yet been submitted. It was primarily to investigate this grave matter that the extraordinary inquest was begun.

It is understood that Judge Barrett is irritated and alarmed at the continued absence of District-Attorney Fellows from the city at the very time when his presence is most needed. No one appears to know exactly where he is or when he will return. Meanwhile the big investigation which the Court of Oyer and Terminer set on foot, an investigation involving vast interests, the integrity of high officials, and the reputation of the city, is at a standstill and no progress can be made because the man who holds the lease of power is absent from his post. The Assistant District Attorneys refuse to act in the matter for the simple reason that they have no authority to take the initiative until directed to do so by their superior. So extraordinary and embarrassing has the situation become that everybody expects some startling development. It is said that Judge Barrett will take some stern measure to insure protection against crime by the District Attorney unless Col. Fellows turns up tomorrow. Every effort is being made to bring Col. Fellows to New York in time to avoid serious consequences. The District Attorney's office is practically without a head, and the assistants have no means of knowing when their chief will return or what are his intentions. It is evident to all who are watching this interesting and somewhat novel condition of things that a cloud is hanging over the head of the District Attorney and that a stroke of lightning may be looked for tomorrow or the next day.

When Mr. Semple learned today that Judge Barrett was likely to exert the whole power of his high office in a startling way if Col. Fellows did not come back to New York and attend to his business he sent a telegram to St. Paul notifying his chief how things stood. Up to the time the office closed no reply had been received.

CHARGED WITH BANK ROBBERY.

John R. Dunn Accused of Collusion Against the Manhattan.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—The trial of John R. Dunn, the Wall street lawyer who, it is alleged, induced Paying-Teller Richard H. Scott of the Manhattan Bank to steal $160,000 from that institution in June, 1885, and then got possession of the money and shipped Scott off to Europe, began today before Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The formal charge against Dunn is that of grand larceny.

Since August last Dunn has been in Ludlow Street Jail, and while efforts were made in January of the current year to procure his release they proved fruitless because Dunn, it is said, refused to avail himself of the opportunity they offered for his freedom.

The case is a remarkable one in many of its features, and particularly because the absconding paying teller is said to have acted in the conduct of his dishonest transactions at the bank under the personal direction of Dunn, who advised him, it is alleged, in every step that he took. Subsequent to the embezzlement of the money it is claimed that Dunn induced Scott to put most of it in his (Dunn's) keeping, on the grounds that if he took it abroad with him he would be arrested and returned to this country for having stolen property in his possession.

Dunn afterward claimed that he lost the money in speculation, but the statement is disbelieved by the prosecution. It is asserted that he speculated but little, and confined his transactions on the street within conservative limits. Whether the latter has possession of any part of the stolen funds the prosecution may endeavor to ascertain in the present trial.

The main sensation in the trial will be the testimony of Scott himself. In consequence of negotiations conducted by attorneys for the Manhattan Bank officials the absconding teller has been induced to return to this country from abroad and will appear as a witness against Dunn. He has been in New York for several weeks past. Scott was in court today as an interested spectator of the proceedings. He will probably testify tomorrow.

THE ROBSON-CRANE ROW.

Manager Hill Tells How the Breach Between Him and Robson Occurred.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—The breach in what has hitherto been considered most harmonious relations between comedians Robson and Crane was the sole topic of conversation among the habitués of the Rialto this morning.

Concerning the story to the effect that J. M. Hill and Mr. Robson had had an angry dispute relative to money matters during the "Henrietta" season at the Union Square Theatre, Mr. Hill said today: "This is a subject which I do not care to discuss. However, as long as this version has been printed I do not object to giving you the actual facts. One night some months ago Mr. Robson came through Fourteenth street with his wife. Just after leaving Fifth avenue he ran up against a poor devil who was trying to dispose of four tickets for that evening's performance. He entered the lobby, which was crowded at the time, and approaching the ticket-window cried out to me in a loud voice: 'Mr. Hill, I object to this speculation business in which you have entered.' I replied that I had not become a party to any speculation, whereupon he said that a man was selling tickets out on the street. I reiterated that I was not engaged in any speculation and invited him to step into the office, count the tickets, and satisfy himself as to the truth of his remarks. He declined. Thereupon I said, 'You have accused me of something of which I am not guilty, and yet when I give you the opportunity to prove the truth of your assertion you decline.' He left the office, and on my request his agent counted the tickets in the rack and the money in the drawer, and found that they tallied to the penny.

"Having satisfied the agent that my accounts were correct, I went on the stage and saw Mr. Robson. To him I said: 'Mr. Robson, to my knowledge there has not been a ticket-speculator in the front of this house in months past. Yet tonight you have accused me of a grievous offense. I have satisfied your representative that my accounts are correct. You will do me the favor never to speak to me again,' and he never did. When the 'Henrietta' was taken on the road my partnership in the contract terminated."

COUNT MITKIEWICZ'S CASE.

Wharton Barker Is Answered with the Power of Attorney for China.

NEW YORK, June 11.—In regard to the suit recently begun in Philadelphia by Count Eugene De Mitkiewicz against Wharton Barker, relating to the Chinese concessions, C. G. Bennett of the firm of Sackett & Bennett, the New York counsel for the Count, said today the statements of Mr. Barker and certain "subscribers to the blind pool," as published, were false, and some were of sufficient importance to demand contradiction.

"As to the unwillingness on the part of the Chinese to have anything to do with the Americans unless they parted company with De Mitkiewicz," Mr. Bennett said, "it would be interesting to know how Mr. Barker and the subscribers to 'the blind pool' will account for the fact that the Chinese envoy, Ma Kie Change, the day when he left this country, disappointed and disgusted with the conduct of Mr. Barker, gave to Count Mitkiewicz a power of attorney, which is now in his possession."

This paper, which Mr. Bennett showed, was signed by the envoy, was acknowledged by Notary Public Charles E. Hitchcock, and is in the usual form, empowering Mitkiewicz to take the general management and control of negotiations in said United States for raising capital, either by organization of syndicates or corporations or through individuals for the purpose of engaging in and prosecuting mining and commercial business and enterprises of all kinds in the Empire of China.

At the Chinese Consulate in this city the officials said that they thought the power of attorney given to Count Mitkiewicz by Ma Kie Change should be sufficient answer to Mr. Barker's assertions. As far as the Chinese Government was concerned its only care was to have the contemplated enterprises successfully pushed through, and it mattered little to it who performed the work. Confidence was expressed in Count Mitkiewicz's ability to carry through all that he had undertaken to perform.

PRODUCE-MEN GREATLY EXCITED.

The New Elevator Law Seriously Disturbs the New-Yorkers.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—Had a thunderbolt fallen on the roof of the Produce Exchange at 1 o'clock this afternoon it would hardly have created more excitement than the receipt of the news at that time that Gov. Hill had signed the McEvoy Elevator bill, making it a law. It is an important measure which seriously affects the grain trade in every city of over 130,000 population, particularly the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. Its provisions limit the charge for elevating, receiving, weighing, and discharging grain by means of floating elevators and warehouses to five-eighths of a cent a bushel, the steamships and canal boats only being required to pay the actual cost of shoveling the grain to the leg of the elevator when unloading and trimming cargo when loading. A fine of $250 or more and costs is imposed for violating the act.

The bill was introduced and its passage urged by Erie Canal boat owners, it is said, but members of the Produce Exchange denounced the measure. They declare that it will practically stop the export grain trade for the time being, and the general feeling on the floor of the exchange seemed to be that the grain trade of this port will be paralyzed, the canal trade seriously injured, and, as a result, the grain will be driven by railroad to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston for shipment.

There was no little excitement along the North River front, where ocean steamships are loading grain. If the elevators shut down the grain will have to be passed, as it was years ago, in small measures from hand to hand on stages, a slow process compared with the present and one that will cause delays. Many of the Produce Exchange men think that a special meeting of the Legislature will be called. The canalboat men, finding themselves the greatest losers under the new law, will join in a petition with the Produce Exchange and elevator men to have the law repealed.

MISS WOODHALL RELEASED.

Judge Gildersleeve Finds that There Is No Cause for Extradition.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—Counselor William F. Howe's patriotic appeal for the release of Alice Woodhall was successful before Judge Gildersleeve today. He did not call on the British guardboats for assistance, and the danger of war with England is averted. At the opening of court Mr. Howe arose and made an elaborate argument for the relase of his client. He recited the details relating to the extradition of Miss Woodhall on the charge of forging old John Gill's indorsement to seventeen Government bonds, and charged lawyer Cecil Higgins and the relatives of John Gill with practicing four impositions. The record of the case before Commissioner Osborne was submitted, showing that the case of forgery was dismissed. He cited the case of Otis, who was extradited from this country to England on a charge of forgery and arrested on another charge. He obtained $25,000 damages. He submitted an affidavit by Miss Woodhall stating that she is a British subject and has been illegally arrested, and now demands release.

Deputy Assistant United States District Attorney Lindsay made a feeble attempt to answer Howe's argument.

Judge Gildersleeve then discharged the prisoner. Mr. Howe hurried her out of court and will see that she leaves for England by the first steamer.

A DRESSMAKER'S FERTILITY.

She Is Charged with Having Devised a Clever Scheme to Evade Customs.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The customs agents and Collector Magone are exercised over an alleged discovery of smuggling on an extensive scale by Mrs. Rose Ludvigh, a fashionable dressmaker of Fourteenth street. She makes up gowns for actresses and many people of note, and her patrons frequently have Paris-made costumes ordered through her. Last summer her brother, Maurice Desseldorf, who is in business in Paris, visited her here, and the two returned to Europe in the fall, the dressmaker with a large order from customers for Worth costumes. While at the French Capital she perfected a clever scheme for evading the customs upon the dresses, most of which were seized today by the collector's agents. When the costumes were prepared Mrs. Ludvigh went to see Miss Bessie Montour of this city, who was studying elocution in London, and induced her to return home as an actress, with Worth costumes as a part of her wardrobe, and acting herself as Miss Montour's maid. In that way the dresses were passed duty free on the usual declaration. Many of the gowns are now being worn, their owners being innocent of the manner of importation, and these have not and it is likely will not be seized.

Miss Montour has returned to London to pursue her studies. The entire importation was valued at $10,000.

DISS DE BAR ON TRIAL.

More of Her Fraudulent Work Described by an Artist.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Diss De Bar conspiracy trial was continued today. Albert Bierstadt, the artist, testified that in the pretended production of a spirit picture for him by the madame he detected Gen. Diss De Bar in the act of substituting a picture for the plain canvas in the frame which he (Bierstadt) held on his head. Madame and the "General" afterward substantially acknowledged their fraud by saying they wished to go into some legitimate business, and the witness loaned them $500 to do it with and tried to sell some of their pictures.

Then the prosecution rested, and counsel for the defense asked for the discharge of the accused. He wanted the court to be aware lest it persecuted a woman for all that man could know might be the medium through which the Infinit Being made his manifestation. He quoted the Bible to sustain the Spiritualistic theories. The court did not look at it that way, that allowed the case to go to the jury.

The Swords of the Late Kaiser.

In his will, written by himself, the late Emperor William bequeathed to the Hall of Glory of the following objects: The sword which he carried from 1810 to 1834, the sword he carried in the battle of Koeniggraetz, July 3, 1866, and all through the Austrian and Franco-German wars, its blade having the names of the principal battles engraved upon it; the sword carried by him on parades, the sword inherited from his brother, King Frederick William IV., and his decorations for military merit, together with the presents received on his military jubilees, and his gold and silver laurel wreaths; and finally the sword presented by his father in the unlucky days of 1806 and during the Napoleonic wars, which during the Emperor's lifetime (as distinctly added by him) always stood by his writing-desk in the historic corner room of the Royal Palace. As a souvenir the Schleriefide Corps of Cadets received the sword presented to the Emperor at St. Petersburg in 1834, and carried by him until the morning of the day of Koeniggraetz. Finally the Emperor ordered the uniforms of all the regiments of which he was the honorary commander to be distributed to the respective regiments.—*Paris American Register.*

Clip the Wings of Partisan Slander.

It is not enough that public sentiment should —as it does—imperatively frown down any invasion of private firesides in the interests of partisan rancor and personal hatred; the law's revenge should be sternly brought to bear against the odious offenders. Slander with its wings clipped and Malice with its feet in the stocks have not ceased to be edifying spectacles to gods and men.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Browning on His Own Poetry.

Worshipers at the shrine of the Poet Browning who vehemently assert that the obscurity of his writings is more apparent than real, and that one only needs to be imbued with the true Browning spirit to understand passages which to the uninitiated are merely sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, will doubtless receive a severe shock in reading the following anecdote related some months ago by his son, the artist, to a gentleman in this city. The gentleman referred to is something of a wag, and in the course of a conversation in regard to Browning senior, asked him if he had ever read his father's poetry. "Some of it," replied the artist. "Do you understand it?" was the next question. "Some of it," was again the prudent reply. "Do you think your father understands it himself?" was the final staggering inquiry of this irrepressible Philistine. "As to that I can't speak absolutely," said the cautious son, "but I will tell you a reply my father gave to a certain fair admirer who asked him to explain the meaning of a passage in one of his poems which had puzzled her. My father," continued the artist, "read the passage carefully, and then, turning to the lady with a merry twinkle of his eye, slowly said: 'That passage certainly did have a meaning some years ago, when I wrote it, but I have really forgotten now what it was.'"—*New York Times.*

MASSES FOR THE DEAD.

Recent Legal Decisions Which Are of Much Interest to Catholics.

New York Herald, June 6: A popular misconception has arisen relative to an opinion handed down by the late Judge Rapallo of the Appellate Court on the subject of masses for the dead.

He did not decide that they were invalid, but determined that there must be a beneficiary designated by the testator in order that the trust could be executed. This important decision, the gist of which is given below, will long stand as a famous opinion. It is recalled by one rendered by Surrogate Lott of Brooklyn a few days ago, as reported in the *Herald* at the time.

The will of Anna Eva Schwarz, who was a devout Catholic, contained this clause:

"I hereby direct my executor, hereafter named, to have masses read for the repose of my soul, for which I direct him to expend the sum of $500."

The Surrogate said that he was constrained by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Riland vs. Alcock to determine this disposition to be invalid.

Great weight is attached to this decision, inasmuch as it affects every will containing a similar clause. It is an undisputed fact that a vast number of Catholics devise a certain amount of money to the church for masses to be offered for the eternal repose of their souls. Those of the faithful who have made their wills and conformed to this custom should overhaul them and learn whether they will stand the legal test.

The precise reason why the Surrogate declared this disposition of Mrs. Schwarz to be invalid is based on the simple fact that no beneficiary is named. In the case Judge Rapallo decided he said:

"There is no beneficiary in existence or to come into existence who is interested in or can demand the execution of the trust. No defined or ascertainable living person has or ever can have a pecuniary interest in the performance, nor is any incorporated church designated so as to entitle it to claim any portion of the fund."

And again: "The absence of a defined beneficiary is, as a general rule, a fatal objection to any attempt to create a valid trust." Judge Rapello also cited this ruling: "A power given to executors to select the beneficiaries of a trust does not obviate the objection of the omission of the testator to designate them in the will unless the persons or corporations from among whom the selection is to be made are so defined and limited that a court of equity would have power to enforce the execution of the trust."

In plain English all this means that if Mrs. Schwarz had directed the executor to pay the $500 to any priest whose name she might mention there would have been no trouble, as the priest would be the beneficiary.

"In that case it would have obviated all difficulty," said Vicar-General Keegan of Brooklyn yesterday. "This is an important matter and should be borne in mind."

Another priest said: "A great many wills have contained gifts like the one you mention, and probably thousands of them are yet to come. Then I understand that unless some particular priest is made the beneficiary, masses which the deceased requested should be said for the soul will not be offered. That is a pretty hard law, the justice of which I don't exactly penetrate. Mrs. Schwarz's executor could have paid the money to her pastor." Here the question arises: "If he didn't pay it who could compel him, since nobody would have the power to enforce the trust?"

OLD-TIME EXECUTIONS.

The Manner in Which Malefactors Were Put to Death in Olden Times.

Gentleman's Magazine: In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries our method of executions was most brutal. There was the long ride of the criminal in an open cart, with his coffin by his side, either to Tyburn or to the spot where he committed the murder; the cart was stopped under the gallows, the rope was fastened around the criminal's neck, the carman gave the horse a lash, and the poor wretch was left swaying to and fro, kicking. If he had friends, they would try to shorten his agony by hanging on to his legs and beating his breast, a shocking sight. But hanging then was looked upon as a holiday spectacle, a treat which we find Pepys took great interest and evinced much sympathy with the deceased. For instance, Claude Duval, the celebrated highwayman, lay in state at the Tangier Tavern in St. Giles' in a room hung with black cloth, the bier covered with scutcheons, and with eight wax candles burning around. He was buried by torchlight, and was followed to Covent Garden Church by a numerous train of mourners, mostly women. Misson, a French writer who visited England in the reign of William III., says: "He that is hang'd or broke upon the wheel first takes care to get himself sha'd and handsomely drest, either in mourning or in the dress of a bridegroom. This done, he sets his friends to work to get him leave to be bury'd and to carry his coffin with him, which is easily obtain'd. When his suit of cloaths, or nightgown, his gloves, hat, periwig, and cravat, finish'd dress for his corps, and all those things are bought and prepared the main point is taken care of—his mind is at peace, and then he thinks of his conscience. Generally he studies a speech, which he pronounces under the gallows and gives in writing to the Sheriff or to some minister that assists him in his last moments, desiring that it may be printed. Sometimes the girls dress in white, with great silk scarves, and carry baskets full of flowers and oranges, scattering these favors all the way they go. But to represent things as they really are I must needs own that, if a pretty many of these people dress thus gayly and go to it with such an air of indifference, there are many others that go slovenly enough and with dismal phizzes. I remember one day I saw in the park a handsome girl, well dressed, who was led to the gallows to see her father, who had been hanged but a month before at Tyburn for false coinage. So many countries so many fashions."

A Card from Mr. Egan.

CHICAGO, June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have invariably received from THE TRIBUNE courtesy and fair play, and I am quite sure that it has no desire now to misrepresent me. But one of its representatives has done me grave injustice by exaggerating my views in its issue of yesterday. I desire most distinctly to say that I authorized or gave no interview whatsoever to your reporter, and that for several of the statements which he attributes to me he must have drawn upon his imagination. The only ground for the alleged interview is that Saturday last I made one of a group in which some references were made to Judge Gresham's "Know-Nothing" record, and on that occasion I stated emphatically that I was not opposing any candidate; that I considered the success of the Republican party of vastly greater importance than any personal preferences, and I simply expressed my preference for Gen. Alger as one who, on account of his brilliant record as a soldier, his high standing as a business man, and his freedom from all factional complications, would, in my opinion, be the most likely man with whom the party could win. The attempt of the same writer to draw me to the Mr. Ford of the *Irish World* and myself up together is entirely ludicrous. Mr. Ford and I are the best possible friends, but I do not take my political views or other opinions ready-made from anyone. I am not authorized to speak for Mr. Ford, and whenever that gentleman desires to publish his views he knows just where and how to do so. Mr. Ford has never professed to be a Republican. He is an independent, a strong protectionist, a warm supporter of Mr. Blaine, and he has expressed himself as opposed to Judge Gresham. After Mr. Blaine, I have no knowledge of Mr. Ford's second choice. The strictures of your reporter, therefore, in regard to Mr. Ford "inspiring" me in favor of Gen. Alger and in relation to "an alleged Republican" with such a record as Mr. Ford has" fall entirely to the ground.

PATRICK EGAN.

A Printer's Temptation.

A man who has been in the habit of owing us a dollar for some time past, having joined the church, came to town for the sole purpose of paying it last week. Unfortunately the office was out and the office closed. But the man was determined to pay, and he shoved the dollar under the door with a note which explained it. The printer struck it first and also left a note saying business required his presence elsewhere and that it would be useless to seek to head him off, as he knew his business. Though the loss is heavy we freely forgive him, for a man can't tell what he'd do under such great temptation.—*Smithville (Ga.) News.*

Laughed Out of a Duel.

In arranging for a Parisian duel pistols were mentioned, and some one proposed that "parrying with the left hand should be forbidden." This made such a laugh that a reconciliation soon took place.

THEY ARE PLAYING BALL.

THE GIANTS AGAIN SUCCUMB TO THE LEAGUE LEADERS.

One of the Best Games of the Season Adds Another to Chicago's String—The Senators Terribly Pounded by the Men from Indiana, While Boston Administers a Drubbing to Detroit—The Athletics Shut Out Baltimore—Standing of the Clubs.

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	27	11	.710
Detroit	24	14	.631
Boston	24	17	.585
New York	22	16	.578
Philad'phia	13	18	.500
Pittsburg	14	23	.378
Indian'p'lis	14	24	.368
Washingt'n	9	27	.250

American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	33	10	.767
St. Louis	23	18	.638
Kansas City	19	19	.500
Cincinnati	20	21	.488
Athletic	22	27	.564
Baltimore	20	32	.385
Cleveland	16	29	.410
Louisville	11	31	.288

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	17	10	.630
Omaha	18	12	.600
Kansas City	18	13	.580
Milwaukee	15	13	.535
Minneapolis	15	17	.517
St. Louis	14	17	.457
Chicago	10	17	.370
Minneap'lis	7	23	.233

Central Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Peoria	21	6	.777
Davenport	20	7	.740
Dubuque	15	11	.562
Crawsfo'v'le	15	12	.555
Bl'mington	10	11	.476
Danville	9	17	.346
Rockford	6	20	.230
Decatur	6	21	.222

Today's Games.

National League—Detroit at Boston; Pittsburg at Philadelphia; Chicago at New York; Indianapolis at Washington.

American Association—Philadelphia at Baltimore; Cleveland at Brooklyn.

Western Association—Omaha at Chicago; Kansas City at Milwaukee; Des Moines at St. Paul; St. Louis at Minneapolis.

Central Inter-State League—Peoria at Crawfordsville; Rockford at Decatur; Dubuque at Bloomington; Davenport at Danville.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Still at the Front, Winning Another Game from the Giants.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—After Ward had lost the game for New York by some wretched playing, Farrell saved the day for Chicago in the eighth inning by a magnificent throw to the plate after catching Connor's fly, cutting off Tiernan. It was a clever play on the part of the lad and he was cheered heartily for it. The handsome and athletic Chicago team walked out on the field looking the picture of confidence. They were arrayed in the neat-fitting white uniforms and wore the now famous swallow-tail coats while they marched across the diamond. The little colored mascot led the procession as usual, getting plenty of applause for his cleverness with the huge baton which he twisted in every direction. There was not the same humorous spirit rampant among the New-Yorkers that was displayed Saturday. They didn't even march on the field, but came on by twos and threes without any regard for ceremony or appearances. Ewing did not play on account of sickness. The visitors presented their winning battery of Saturday, and though Krock was hit a trifle harder than in the last game he was effective in holding the heaviest of the Giants' hitters down. Daly's support was fine. As Sullivan is on the sick list and was sent home to recuperate, Van Haltren was put in the field. Ryan covered himself with glory at the bat, making two triples, the last of which brought Daly home. Welch pitched a stronger game than he did Friday, when the New Yorks won, but infield errors gave Chicago three runs. Over 4,000 people witnessed the contest, and they did not hesitate to show their wishes. Anson came in for a good deal of applause and Krock was obliged to remove his cap a number of times in response to the bravos of his admirers. The play of the Giants lacked that snap and vigor which should characterize the work of a successful team. In direct contrast to this was the vim and dash of their opponents, who went in like winners and hesitated at nothing until the last man went out. Little wonder then that they are now leading in the pennant race.

Gore opened the first inning for New York by a whacking hit which Pfeffer stopped on the run and threw him out to Anson. It was a magnificent play. Tiernan made a single after he had hit a foul to Burns and the latter had muffed it. He pilfered second and got third on Daly's wild throw. Ward struck out and after Connor was given first on balls he was caught trying to steal second.

For Chicago, Ryan went out from Richardson to Connor. Farrell's fly was taken by Tiernan. Van Haltren made a single past third base and was brought home by Anson's triple. Pfeffer could not help the old man, he flying out to Gore.

The visitors did not score in the second and made one in the third on Ryan's triple. He trotted home on Welch's poor throw to catch him at third. The puny Giants had done nothing with Krock up to the fifth, being blanked every inning with ease. In the fifth they scored one on Slattery's safe hit to centre, a passed ball, and Richardson's sacrifice to Ryan. But the Chicagos made their lead stronger in their half. Daly was first at bat. Welch pitched a ball so close that he fell down to avoid it. When he got up he pretended that he was hit and started for first. Umpire Lynch called him to stop, looked at the ball to be damaged wrist, and ordered him back to the plate. He hit an easy one to Ward, who fumbled it. Then Jimmy Ryan knocked a beautiful three-bagger, which brought Daly home, and he scored when Connor ist Farrell's grounder go between his legs.

A desperate effort was made by the home team in the seventh to catch the leaders. Slattery hit to left for a single and got second on Farrell's faliuret o stop the ball. Richardson's triple sent him home and the latter scored on Welch's safe hit over Williamson's head.

It looked as though New York would surely tie the score in the eighth. Gore went out from Pfeffer to Anson. Tiernan bunted the ball safe, got second on Daly's dropped ball, and was advanced to third on Ward's bunt, which gave him first. The excitement was great, and with one man out and the heavy batters coming in it seemed certain that New York would tie or pass Chicago. But Connor's fly was captured by Farrell, who, by perfig, saved Tiernan just off the plate. Terrific cheers greeted the young player for his good work. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Gore, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Tiernan, r.f.	0	2	3	1	0
Ward, s.	0	0	1	3	1
Connor, 1b.	0	0	8	1	1
O'Rourke, c.	0	0	2	0	1
Slattery, c. f.	0	1	5	0	0
Rich'ds'n, 2b.	0	1	1	0	1
Welch, p.	0	1	1	4	1
Hastield, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	0	8	24	10	5

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, c. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Farrell, l. f.	0	0	2	1	1
Daly, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
William'n, s.	0	0	1	3	0
Burns, 3b.	0	0	1	3	2
Krock, p.	0	1	0	6	1
Daly, c.	1	1	0	6	1
Total	4	6	27	17	5

New York.....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—3
Chicago.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 *—4

Earned runs—New York, 3; Chicago, 2. Three-base hits—Ryan (2). Double play—Farrell and Daly. First base on balls—Connor. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 2. Struck out—By Welch, 2; by Krock, 2. Passed balls—O'Rourke, 1; Daly, 2. Time—1:37. Umpire—Lynch.

Boston, 14; Detroit, 9.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—Boston won today by big batting when it looked like a sure defeat. After the first inning Getzein was batted right and left. All the errors were costly. Brouthers injured his hand in fifth, and Ganzel took his place. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Wise, s. s.	4	4	2	3	0
Johnst'n, c. f.	2	4	2	0	1
Kelly, c.	1	2	5	1	2
Nash, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Morrill, lb.	0	1	13	2	0
Hornung, l. f.	1	3	0	0	0
Brown, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Sutton, 3b.	1	2	4	1	0
Clarkson, p.	2	1	1	8	3
Total	14	21	27	23	7

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Rich'dson, 2b	2	1	3	6	0
Brouthers, lb	0	0	5	2	3
Ganzel, lb...	1	1	3	0	0
Thompson, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Rowe, s. s.	1	2	1	2	1
White, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Twitchell, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Hanlon, c. f.	0	1	1	1	0
Bennett, c.	0	0	7	0	1
Getzein, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Total	9	12	27	19	6

Boston.....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—14
Detroit.....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—9

Earned runs—Boston, 10; Detroit, 4. Two-base hits—Bennett (2), Nash, Kelly, Brown, Wise. Three-base hits—Thompson, Johnston (2). Home run—Wise. Double plays—Wise, Morrill, and Sutton; White, Richardson, and Ganzel. First base on balls—Thompson, Kelly. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Detroit, 3. Struck out—By Clarkson, 5; by Getzein, 4. Passed ball—Bennett. Wild pitches—Clarkson, 2. Time—2:05. Umpire—Valentine.

Indianapolis, 15; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—When the Indianapolis club went to bat in the sixth inning today the Washingtons led them by a run. When the inning was closed, however, the visitors had scored five runs through terrific batting. In the eighth inning they pounded the ball all over the grounds and won hands down. The home club could not hit Moffatt and fielded indifferently. Score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, c. f.	2	0	0	0	1
Wilmot, l. f.	0	0	3	2	0
Dalv, p.	0	0	1	2	0
O'Brien, lb.	0	1	0	1	0
Whitney, r.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Myers, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Donnelly, 3b.	1	3	0	1	0
Murray, c.	0	1	6	2	1
O'Day, s. s.	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	3	6	13	14	4

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Seery, l. f.	3	4	4	0	0
Glasse'k, s. s.	3	2	5	3	0
Hines, 1. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Denny, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Bassett, 2b.	2	2	5	3	0
Shomb'r, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
McGe'hy, c.f.	0	1	5	0	0
Buckley, c.	1	2	6	4	0
Moffatt, p.	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	15	18	27	14	8

Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3
Indianapolis.....1 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 *—7

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Indianapolis, 9. Two-base hits—Donnelly, Seery, Glasscock. Three-base hits—Donnelly, Seery, Bassett, Buckley (2). Home runs—Hines, Glasscock. Double plays—Daly-Murray-O'Brien, Buckley-Hines-Bassett, Bassett-Glasscock-Hines. First base on balls—Hoy (2), Wilmot, O'Brien. Hit by pitched ball—Hoy, Shomburg. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Indianapolis, 2. Struck out—Daily, O'Brien, Seery, Hines, Denny. Wild pitches—Daily (2). Time—2 hours. Umpire—Daniels.

Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—Buffinton was again too much for the Pittsburg batters this afternoon, who hit him safely but four times. The visitors made all their errors in the first inning, when the Phillies scored five runs. Maul was rather unsteady in the early part of the game, but steadied down after the fourth inning. Score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Andrews, s. s.	3	2	2	0	0
Fogarty, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	2	6	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Farrar, lb.	1	2	14	1	1
Delehanty, 2b	1	0	1	6	2
Irwin, s. s.	0	1	1	0	0
Buffinton, p.	0	1	1	7	1
Totals	7	11	27	19	4

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Sunday, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Miller, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Carroll, lb.	0	0	11	0	0
Coleman, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Fields, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Maul, p.	0	0	1	10	0
Kuehne, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	1	4	27	18	4

Philadelphia.....5 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—7
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Mulvey, Buffinton. First base on balls—Wood, Andrews, Carroll. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Struck out—By Maul, 6; by Buffinton, 5. Passed balls—Miller, 2. Wild pitch—Maul. Time—1:50. Umpire—Decker.

THE MAROONS THE VICTORS.

The Omahas Were Permitted to Get Only One Run.

Omaha dropped a game yesterday. Dwyer, the college boy, was in the box for the Maroons and was too much for the visitors. The young pitcher watched the bases so closely and the others fielded so well that only one Omaha base-runner crossed the plate in safety. Burns led with a base-hit to right field, stole second, went to third on Doran's grounder to shortstop, and scored on Hengle's out of McCauley's throw to second to catch Doran. Lovett, Miller, and Wilson went out in one, two, three order, leaving Doran on third. Clarke twirled the ball for Omaha, and the boys solved his curves eight times for nine bases and five runs. In the first inning Hengle led with a grounder to first and retired. Long followed with a base-hit to right field and stole second. Dugdale hit a hot grounder to Cooney, who failed to stop it. Dugdale made second and Long scored. Lange helped Dugdale to third by hitting to short centre field for a base, and stole second. Moriarty hit a grounder to Miller and Dugdale and Lange scored. Moriarty was

RAD FOR THE ERIE CANAL

THE ELEVATOR LAW DRIVING GRAIN TO THE RAILROADS.

A Belief that a Blockade at New York Will Follow from the Action of the Elevator Men—Another Prosecution for Obstructing the Bridges—Vessel Room for a Million Bushels of Grain Chartered in Chicago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—[Special.]—An augrieract of elevator men cannot be found anywhere in the State than right here in Buffalo. Gov. Hill today signed the bill regulating terminal charges. The first effect of the bill here, so far as the canal is concerned, is to send 200,000 bushels of grain off by the Erie Railroad, which can make the transfer into ocean steamers at Jersey City, and there is more to follow. But the Elevating Association and the managers of the associated elevators are clever enough to apparently dodge the provisions of the bill. Two hours after the news of the signing of the bill had been received the Elevating Association had issued a new card of rates, taking effect at once. These are to be paid: By the grain per bushel one-half cent; to be paid by the vessel per bushel, one-eighth cent; for storing each ten days or parts thereof per bushel, one-fourth of a cent; making a total charge of seven-eighths of a cent per bushel. Old charges were elevating, including five days' storage, three-quarters of a cent per bushel. The vessel pays in addition one-eighth of a cent per bushel, making a total of seven-eighths of a cent per bushel. Each succeeding ten days' storage was charged at the rate of one-fourth of a cent per bushel. Under the new rate, if grain remains in an elevator but an hour there is the one-fourth of a cent per bushel charge for storage. This move evens the whole thing up.

There is much curiosity here to learn what the New York transfer elevators will do. Local grain men believe they will refuse to handle grain, thus blocking the trade at New York City.

Elevator men here believe the bill will hurt the canal greatly. The manager of the Associated Elevators has a large quantity of grain on hand, which he will at once forward by rail, and he predicts that grain will go forward by rail to Baltimore and Philadelphia hereafter. He will refuse to receive grain hereafter unless it is put into store.

Tug Captains and the Bridges.

Hereafter no tug captain will hold a bridge open an unreasonable length of time without hearing of it from the city authorities. This is the result of the Bob Teed case. Harbormaster Irwin said yesterday that the Captain of the Dunham tug, W. R. Crowell, would next be prosecuted. His offense, it was said, was holding Lake street bridge open thirteen minutes Friday evening while the big prop Owego stern first. When Capt. Dunham was asked if he would defend his Captain he said he would not; that the keeping of a bridge open without cause was an outrage on the public, and a tugman who did it should certainly be punished.

A Million Bushels of Grain Placed.

Vessel room for 510,500 bushels of corn and 804,000 bushels of oats was taken yesterday on 'Change. Rates were unchanged on the basis of 1½ cents on oats, 1¾ cents on corn, and 2 cents on wheat to Buffalo. Charters were: To Buffalo—Russia, S. E. Peck, Charles S. Parnell, corn; A. P. Wright, E. P. Wilbur, oats. To Erie—Delaware, Schuylkill, corn. To Ogdensburg—Hecla and tow, corn; H. J. Averill, oats. To Kingston—W. H. Rounds, corn. To Sarnia—Ogemaw, S. J. Tilden, City of the Straits, A. C. Maxwell, oats. To Montreal—Cuba, corn. To Georgian Bay—Skylark, oats. H. G. Cleveland was taken for ore from Escanaba to South Chicago at 70 cents free.

Capt. Egan roughly figured up the freight and expenses of a cargo of 50,000 bushels of grain to Buffalo at prevailing rates. The profits were a trifle over 3½. The profits on ore from Escanaba about quadrupled this sum.

CLEVELAND, O., June 11.—[Special.]—The lake freight market was more active today than for several days past. One steamer and tow were reported as chartered at 95 cents instead of 90 cents. Engagements were: Siberia, Joseph Paige, and Thomas S. Christie, ore, Ashland to Ohio ports, $1.25; Lansing, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, 85 cents; Hattie Wells, ore, Escanaba to Sandusky; Francis Palms, ore, Escanaba to Erie; Robert Wallace and David Wallace, coal, Cleveland to Chicago; same vessels, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports; Nellie Reddington, coal, Erie to Chicago; same vessel, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports; Southwest, pig-iron, Escanaba to Erie, 81; William Edwards, coal, Buffalo to Chicago; S. J. Macy and Camden, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee; J. S. Richards, coal, Ashtabula to Manitowoc, 65 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—[Special.]—Arrivals today were mainly confined to lumber cargoes. Coal freights were moderately active. There is less coal on hand than a week ago and also fewer vessels. Today's charters were: William Edwards, Nebraska, M. M. Drake, and Scotia, for Chicago; S. J. Macy and Camden, for Milwaukee; and the H. Fitzhugh, for Manitowoc, at 85 cents.

Boatmen were unable to hold up canal rates. The signing of the Elevator bill demoralized the business, and wheat shipped at 3¼ cents and corn at 3 cents to New York, with the proviso in the bill of lading that the shipper is to have the benefit of ¼ cent in New York, according to the new law.

Mishaps to Various Craft.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 11.—[Special.]—Capt. Thrall has returned from an unsuccessful attempt to get the stmr Riversides off Pilot Island, where she is stranded. He had her blocked up and was about to pull her off when a heavy sea sprang up, knocking her off her ways and injuring her badly. He will try and float her with a couple of scows.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 11.—[Special.]—The Cambria was released from the rocks at Seven Foot Shoal last night and sailed for her destination. The extent of her damage is unknown.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—[Special.]—The tug Johnson sunk in sixteen feet of water in the Blackwell Canal today. She was careened over by her tow-line, attached to the prop Tower, and filled.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 11.—[Special.]—The schr R. B. Hayes is hard aground on the split at Fort Edwards. She will probably have to lighter.

A Good Year for Passenger Boats.

While the season is dull and unprofitable in other lines of marine traffic the steamboat lines are having the best passenger travel they have ever had. The Goodrich Line has put the side-wheel stmr Sheboygan on the day run to Milwaukee, leaving Chicago at 9 o'clock. This is done to meet the demand for a short day trip up the lakes, returning in the evening. The Sheboygan makes her first trip on this run today.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 11.—[Special.]—The stmr Dave, recently put on the Green Bay and Manistique line, has been withdrawn for want of patronage. She cleared today for Detroit, where she will be at the disposal of excursion parties.

Gresham's Decree.

Judge Gresham entered a decree for $8,494.66 in favor of Thomas Hood, owner of the schr Lucinda Van Valkenburg, and against the Anchor Line prop Lehigh. The Van Valkenburg was sunk May 31, 1887, by the Lehigh, off Thunder Bay Light. The decree was for damages to the schooner in a libel proceeding.

General Marine News.

DULUTH, Minn., June 11.—[Special.]—The water in this end of Lake Superior is unusually high. Vessels can say it is two feet higher than last season and at least one and one-half feet higher than at any time in the last six years. In McDougall's ship-yard there are now six inches of water, greatly interfering with work.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 11.—[Special.]—The tug Sea Gull, which collided recently with a steamer off Long Island, and sank, has been raised, and is now on her way to the straits via the St. Lawrence River and Welland Canal. She is owned by James Reid & Co. of St. Ignace. She has two spars and carries 600 tons of fuel.

Vessel Movements.

Leland—Cleared—Alice M. Gill.
Superior—Arrived—Iron Age, Iron City.
Lake Linden—Arrived—Caldwell, Goshawk.
Midland—Arrived—Waukesha. Cleared—Sunrise.
Ogdensburg—Cleared—Waverly, merchandise, Chicago.
Whitehall—Sailed—M. B. Covell, Minnehaha, Nellie Merchant, Mary.
Michigan City—Cleared—H. A. Root, J. C. Ellis, W. Woods, Monitor.
Kingwood—Arrived—Nevada, Pensaukee, Gem, from Chicago, grain.
Algoma—Arrived—Mary Hattie, Seabird, Whitaker. Cleared—Nashua, Old Concord.
Charlevoix—Cleared—Peoria, Roanoke, Arrested—Lottie Mason, Sea Gem, F. M. Smith.
St. Ignace—Arrived—Belle P. Cross, Sailed—A. Lenty, Exile, Montgomery, R. Botsford, lumber.
South Chicago—Arrived—R. Howlet. Sailed—Genesota, Massachusetts, Agnes, F. & P. M. No. 1 R. W. Fowler.
Manitowoc—Arrived—Mariner, Glen Cuyler. Sailed—L. B. Coates, Pensaukee, Bert Barnes. Light, fresh.
Frankfort—Arrived—Anna Hanson, Jennie Sever. Sailed—Hattie Pereue, La Petite, Raessor, Coral, Surprise, Pilgrim.
Ludington—Arrived—Elva. Cleared—Mars, M. E. Cook, George Harvey, Graham Bros., W. Carter. Wind southeast, light.
Ashland—Cleared—Grover Kent, Adams, Alcona, Suzanne, Alta, R. P. Ramsey, Sheldon, Red Wing, Ely, ore for Lake Erie ports.
Erie—Arrived—Idaho, Duluth, merchandise, Conrad Sweetenham, Chicago, merchandise; Columbia, F. W. Gifford, Escanaba, coal.
Cleveland—Arrived—Westover. Cleared—W. L. Wetmore, Chicago, light; Mabel Wilson, Dunkirk, coal; N. Mills and tow, Escanaba, light.
Manistee—Arrived—H. B. Moore, M. Capron, S. C. Hall, Niagara. Sailed—C. Michelson, John Mee, C. H. Starke, G. C. Markham. Wind southwest.
Welland Canal—Passed down—Newburg, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; C. P. Beals, Chicago to Kingston, corn; D. G. Fort, Chicago to Kingston, corn.
Detroit—Up—Rochester, 7:30 a. m.; Wissahickon, 11; John B. Lyon and consort, 12:10 p. m.; J. Farwell and consort, 12:30; Queen of the West, 1; Peoria and consort, 7; Arabia, 8:20. Down—T. W. Palmer, 3:30 a. m.; Belle Hanscom, William Home, Typo, M. F. Merrick, 4:30; Tioga, 10:40; Rhoda Emily, 12:40; Rust and consorts, 12:10 p. m.; Wiley M. Egan, 5:30; New York, 7.
Cheboygan—Arrived—American, Frankfort, Belle Cross and consorts. Departed—H. D. Hayward, Kate Williams and tow, Missouri and consorts, Lawrence, Mintern and consort.
Milwaukee—Arrived—Fred McBrian, Groten, Nelson Bloom, Cleveland, Sonora, Thomas P. Sheldon, Arctic, Ogarita, Glidden. Sailed—Nahant, S. L. Watson, Delaware, Omaha, for Escanaba.
Escanaba—Arrived—Mineral State, Hattie Wells, J. C. Gilchrist, W. S. Crosthwait, S. H. Foster. Departed—Tom Adams, H. J. Johnson, Ishpeming, J. H. Devereaux, Our Son, Omaha, Porter, Sam Flint, Corsica, Manhattan, A. G. Morey. City of Grand Rapids.
Sheboygan—Windbound—J. A. Holmes, Herschel. Arrived—Walska, I. A. Johnson, Day Spring, Exchange, Clara, J. L. Greene, L. E. Raesser, W. W. Stewart, E. E. Tyson, Jessie Winter, Nancy Dell, Joseph Duval. Sailed—Mary Mills, Eliza, Elva. Wind southwest, fresh.
Duluth—Arrived—Iron King, Iron Queen, Veronica, Quale, Sovereign, Aurora, Ohio, E. M. Peck, Wallula, Kaliyuga, City of Cleveland, Langell, Middlesex, Allegheny, from Buffalo, for wheat. Departed—Spencer, Tremble, Rainey, Negaunee, Brown, Aurora, Sheldon, Ely, to take ore. Wind northeast, light.
Muskegon—Cleared—Jason Parker, H. Cowles, Magnolia, Emeline, Live Oak, Michael Groh, Albert Soper, Swallow, E. E. Thompson, Ida M. Torrent, Daisy Day, C. Hickox, S. K. Martin, Jessie Martin, Andrew Jackson, for Chicago; J. E. Rumbel, Rovердale, Lizzie Doak, for Pullman; Penobscot, for Milwaukee. Wind northeast, light.
Port Huron—Passed down—Egan, 11:40 a. m.; Wawanosh, Siagg, 12; New York, 3 p. m.; W. A. Wood, 3:40; S. J. Macey, Camden, John Burt, Cheney Ames, 4; Comanche, 5; Philadelphia, 6; Minneapolis and consort, 7:40. Up—Justata, 8 a. m.; John Craig, noon; Samuel Mather, 12:30 p. m.; Bessemer, Golden Flake, 3:40; Rochester, 3:45; Wissahickon, 7; Hiawatha and consort, 7:15. Arrived—H. J. Pickands.
Buffalo—Arrived—From Chicago, H. E. Packer, Scotia. From Escanaba, H. Fitzhugh. From Duluth, Iron Cliff, Missouria, India, Toledo. Cleared—For Chicago, Susquehanna, Wissahickon, merchandise; Albany, Arabia, cement; W. H. Barnum, Ira H. Owen, Scotia, coal. For Milwaukee, Dalhwatie, Genoa, J. L. Case. For Duluth, H. E. Packer, coal; Iron Cliff, light; C. A. Tower, railroad iron; Missouria, lights. Wind west, fresh.
Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Jim Sheriffs, Erastus Corning, 6:30; Sitka, 8:10; Ontario, 10:10; H. B. Tuttle, Queen City, 3:45 p. m.; Enterprise, A. Muir, 4:30; W. H. Stevens, 5:15; J. S. Fay, David Wagstaff, D. P. Rhodes, Jay Gould, 6:20. Down—Upper Sandusky, 7:10 p. m.; Forest City, H. H. Brown, 8:30; J. E. Potts, Keweenaw, 12:40 a. m.; Starucca, Erin, 12:20; City of Traverse, 7; W. B. Hall, 7:40; Gladstone, Ahira Cobb, 9; Dean Richmond, 9:40. Wind northwest, light.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at the Port of Chicago yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

With lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props Fayette, Arthur Bay; Arcadia, Arcadia; Thomas R. Scott, Escanaba; Nellie Torrent, Manistee; City of New York, Muskegon; M. F. Butters, Ludington; St. Joseph, Ashland; schrs Willie Loutit, Apprentice Boy, Ronse Simmons, Lyman M. Davis, H. M. Avery, Ralph Campbell, Arendal, Annie A. Mason, Muskegon; Stafford, Traverse City; Supply, Ahnapee; G. J. Boyce, St. Ignace; William Jones, Grand Haven; Guido, Pierport; Capt. George Vaughan, Charlevoix, L. A. Simpson, Manistee; Cascade, Search Bay; C. J. Magill, Marinette; Stampede, Prentice Bay; Lookout, Sage Bay; Homer, Ashland; Mercury, Ludington.

With sundries—Props Boston, Clarion, Portage, Lehigh, Buffalo.

With coal—Props City of Rome, Delaware, R. A. Packer, schrs Schuylkill, H. R. Newcomb, Buffalo.

CLEARANCES.

With grain—Prop C. J. Kershaw, Buffalo.

Light—Props A. E. Wilds, George Dunbar, Muskegon; Arcadia, Arcadia; Chauncey Hurlbut, Buffalo; City of New York, Nellie Torrent, C. Neff, Manistee; Thomas R. Scott, White Lake; schrs Ralph Campbell, H. M. Avery, Thomas Hume, Minerva, Rouse Simmons, Kate Lyons, O. Johnson, Clipper City, Jessie Phillips, Apprentice Bay; L. M. Davis, Muskegon; White Cloud, Capt. George W. Naughtin, Minnie Mueller, Horace Taber, W. H. Hawkins, Arendal, Manistee; Senator, American Union, Montana, M. J. Wilcox, Buffalo; Levi Grant, Clara, Menominee; Cape Horn, Myrtle, Cheboygan; Delos De Wolf, Marinette; M. Thompson, Ludington; Snowdrop, Manistique; Charlie Marshall, McKay's Bay; Supply, Ahnapee; Duncan City, Thompson's Pier; T. Moss, Sand Bay; Guido, Pierport; Charles A. Wyman, Port au Frene; Col. Ellsworth, Escanaba; Dan Mabee, Big Bay de Noque; Stafford, Traverse City; David Macy, Grand Haven; Evaline, Charlevoix; Mary D. Ayer, Rogers City; Cascade, Search Bay; Annie Dall, Manistee; Mercury, Ludington.

With sundries—Clarion, Buffalo.

TROUBLE IN LABOR CIRCLES.

Carnegie to Abandon All Alliances—The Amalgamated Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 11.—The Amalgamated Association will complete the new scale of wages to-morrow and present it to the manufacturers Wednesday preparatory to the conference Thursday afternoon.

The plate and tank mill scale will be completed today and then the balance of the scale will be taken up, including the nailers' scale. This was left out by the manufacturers in their proposition to the workers. The Amalgamated Association will insist on the nailers' scale being inserted, and will also place the roll-turners' schedule of wages before the manufacturers once more.

It is stated on reliable authority that Carnegie, Phipps & Co. have decided to cut loose from the Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Amalgamated Association and run independently. The break will be made July 1, when wage scales will be adopted for the union iron-mills at the Twenty-ninth street, the Thirty-third street mill, and the large steel plant at Homestead. These works have heretofore been controlled by the Amalgamated Association and the wages based on the manufacturers' bar-iron card. It is proposed, and the proposition will be carried out, to change the base of the scale from bar iron to the prices on structural material.

If the Carnegie firm insist on the change of base it may cause a rupture in the workers' organization, but the result cannot be predicted at present.

NEW YORK, June 11.—All the lathers in the city went on a strike this morning for better wages and shorter hours. The demands are $4 a day pay and nine hours' work a day, except Saturday, when the hours are fixed at eight. At present the wages are about $3 a day. Five firms acceded to the demands of the strikers.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—All the tailors in the city struck today for higher wages.

PRIZES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS.

Medals for Essays on American History—Requirements for Competition.

The Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education has decided to offer at once the following prizes for essays on American patriotism: To each high school one first prize, gold medal; two second prizes, bronze medals. To each grammar school one first prize, silver medal; two second prizes, bronze medals. The pupils of each school will thus have three medals for which to compete. Each principal will determine for his or her school all the details of this competition, subject to the following limitations:

1. The general theme of the essays is to be the subject of American patriotism as illustrated in the lives of individuals or in the history of events connected with the founding of the American Republic.

2. The names of the successful competitors must be furnished to Mr. Lawson, who gave the money; the interest of which pays for the medals, on or before Saturday, June 23, so that the medals may be suitably engraved before presentation. Provision will be made for transmitting these names in due season.

3. Principals will frame their own regulations as to the method of making the awards; but it is suggested that the announcement of the successful competitors be deferred until the day of presentation, June 29. Competition is open to both sexes.

Finally Reclaimed Her Son.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—The happy meeting of a mother and her 12-year-old son after six years' separation occurred in this city last week. About fifteen years ago the woman separated from her husband, and at the age of 6 years her boy, Truman, was placed in a Catholic public school at Lafayette, Ind., with the understanding that she should have him when he reached the age of 12 years. Meanwhile the mother married Conductor Thompson of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the two went to the Tennessee Capital to live. Up to this time communication had been kept up between mother and child, but shortly after ceased, the mother being unable to word to her child. Inquiry developed the fact that the boy had been spirited away from Lafayette and for several years his whereabouts were unknown. A month or six weeks ago the boy was located at a Watertown, Wis., Catholic college, where he was known simply as Francis, and so disguised as almost to conceal his identity. The mother was apprised of the fact and took the necessary steps to reclaim her son.

The Chalmers Society.

CHICAGO, June 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Sunday, the 10th, appeared an article on the Chalmers Society which inadvertently contained a misstatement which we desire to correct. There has never been any difference of opinion among Chicago philatelists on the Chalmers question, as the Chicago society, the eldest of the two existing societies, principally through the efforts of Messrs. P. M. Wolsieffer, T. J. Mitchell, and others, brought the question before the philatelic world in the United States, and from Chicago started the ball which for eighteen months has steadily rolled, until throughout the United States and Europe James Chalmers has been recognized as the inventor of the adhesive stamp. No split has occurred on the question, and on the point of Chalmers the collectors of Chicago are of one opinion. To the Chicago Philatelic Society is due the inception of the movement in America, and the Chalmers Society comes forward with them as an additional indorsement. Truly yours,
G. S. WILSON, President Chalmers Society.

Her Voice Restored by Lightning.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 11.—[Special.]—Five months ago Annie, the 10-year-old daughter of James Evans of Youngstown, who has been known in all the principal cities as the "Stage Prodigy" since she was 5 years old, lost her voice while singing in public. Medical skill was of no avail. She was only able to speak in a whisper and was gradually getting worse. Last night during a storm she was at an open window. A vivid flash of lightning followed by a loud peal of thunder frightened her so that she screamed. This had the effect of restoring her voice, which is now as strong and flexible as at any other time in her life.

S. B. Elkins Makes a Speech.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 11.—S. B. Elkins delivered the annual address before the literary societies of the West Virginia University at Morgantown tonight in the presence of an immense audience. His subject was "American Civilization."

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JULY 4 to OCT. 27. OF THE OHIO VALLEY

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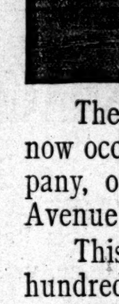

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Anthracite Coal Lands.

To settle controversy among parties in interest I will sell to the highest bidder at public sale, at my office in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 23d day of June, 1888, at 11 a. m., 1,240 acres of anthracite coal lands, located about one mile from Canmore Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Province of Alberta, described as follows:

The NE¼ of NE¼ and NW¼ of NE¼ of Section twenty (20), the W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ and W½ of SE¼ of Section twenty-one (21), the N½ of NE¼ and SE¼ of NE¼ of Section thirty (30), and W½ of NE¼, SE¼, NE¼ of NW¼, E½ of SW¼ and SE¼ of Section thirty-one (31), all in Township twenty-four (24), Range ten (10) west.

Terms, one-half cash within 30 days, the remainder in two equal annual payments with 7 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent required at the time of sale. This is the best block of coal lands in the Bow River Valley. For further particulars address

E. F. DRAKE, Trustee,
St. Paul, Minn.

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DR. OWEN'S BODY BATTERY!

A NEW DEPARTURE IN THE CURE OF DISEASE. NATURE'S PROMPT REMEDY FOR MAN AND WOMAN.

This Body Battery and our appliances will cure, among many others, the following diseases: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Epilepsy, all Kidney Diseases, Insomnia, General and Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Affections of the Mind and Body in old and young, Neurasthenia, and Lost Vitality. As a Lady's Remedy it is unequalled for Irregular Monthly Menses, and Female Complaints.

This Electro-Galvanic Body Belt was patented Aug. 16, 1887, and is superior to all others. The current is under the perfect control of the wearer, and can be REVERSED, DIMINISHED, INCREASED, made MILD or STRONG at will to suit any complaint. The Suspensory for weakness of men is connected directly to the Battery, the dials are so arranged that by the means of our appliances the Electricity can be carried to any part of the body or wherever the disease is located. This is the latest and greatest improvement ever made in applying Electricity to the Body for the cure of disease. By removing the Suspensory the whole family can use same belt for all diseases.

It differs from all others. It is a Battery Belt containing 10 Galvanic cells, with 10 degrees of strength, except our No. 4 Full-Power Gentlemen's Belt, which contains Two Batteries and Twenty Galvanic Cells, with 20 degrees of strength, has a positive and negative current, and current can be reversed. The Owen Belt is not a chain, wire, Pplate, or Pad belt of any description, but a Portable Battery. It will cure all complaints curable by electricity or a galvanic battery. The Electric current can be tested by any one before it is applied to the body, and is worn only from four to six hours day or night, and guaranteed to give a current for one year. It is light, simple, and superior to all others ever offered for sale.

PRICE $6.00 And upwards. FOR the WEAK, NERVOUS & DEBILITATED.

ELECTROZONE our Large Illustrated Pamphlet, giving testimonials and complete information as to the mechanism and simple application for cure of disease, sent free.

Open Daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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We Offer at Special Sale Our Full Line of

HAT RACKS

At the Following Reductions:

$ 10	HAT RACKS..... NOW	$	6.00
14	" " ..... "		10.00
19	" " ..... "		15.00
25	" " ..... "		17.50
30	" " ..... "		20.00
42	" " ..... "		23.00
50	" " ..... "		35.00
110	" " ..... "		75.00
135	" " ..... "		95.00

Correspondence Solicited.

HILDRETH & CO.

221 AND 223 STATE-ST.

$25.

TO ORDER—Elegantly lined and trimmed Summer Suits. All work done in first-class manner only.

DAVIS BROS., Tailors,

48 Clark-st., Chicago.

REVERE HOUSE,

BOSTON.

On the European Plan. Celebrated for its superb cuisine and first-class in all respects. White Mountain and sea-shore visitors stopping in Boston will find it the Coolest and Most Comfortable Hotel in the city, and convenient to their depots.

J. F. MERROW & CO., Proprietors.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa.,

MAIN LINE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ON TOP OF ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Will open June 25. All trains stop at Cresson. For circulars, etc., address

WM. R. DUNHAM, Superintendent, Cresson, Pa.

"THE OAKWOOD,"

DARTFORD, GREEN LAKE, WIS.

The original Summer Resort of the Northwest. For beauty, health, comfort, and complete rest it has no equal. Opens May 15. Write for circulars.

DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH. WEST END HOTEL.

SEASON OF 1888.

COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT OPEN JUNE 9. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.

With improvements and additional attractions.

D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. HOTEL MANISSES.

Fifteen miles at sea; delightful climate; superb bathing; fine bass and blue fishing; daily boats; perfect drainage; cable; gas in every room; electric bells; promenade 500 ft.; prices reasonable. E. S. BROWN, Studio of Rigby-Grange, 31 Union Sq., New York City. Send for illustrated circular.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.

Fine bass and blue fishing; superb bathing; 500 guests; electric lights; elegant music; special; fine orchestra; cable office; stock reports. Send for hand-book. O. S. MARDEN, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,

GREEN LAKE, WIS.,

Opens June 1. Apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 151 La Salle-st

BUZZARD'S BAY.

For Sale—The well-known estate of Ellerton L. Dorr, Esq., comprising a point of thirty acres of choice high land at the head of the bay. It is near the Buzzard's Bay Station on the C. C. R. R., and 65 minutes from Boston by fast express train.

The buildings comprise a fine stable, ice-house, large barn, and windmill which affords an unlimited supply of pure water. Also foundation of an elegant mansion house, recently burned. These foundations are intact and are immediately available for a new structure. Land beautifully laid out, situation unequaled; southwesterly exposure; breeze off the water; cool and delightful.

Rare opportunity to secure a summer residence that has been improved without regard to expense in one of the most attractive neighborhoods at the sea side near Boston. For full particulars apply to

ALEX. S. PORTER,
27 State-st., Boston, Mass.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn,

And all the rest of digestive troubles vanish with the use of

AREND'S KUMYSS.

A dietetic without equal. Its medicinal and nourishing qualities border on the wonderful. Send for circular. Beware of imitations.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

102 WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

250,000 ROLLS

Wall Papers, Borders, Decorations,

ETC.,

265 & 267 State-st., Chicago.

We have received instructions from Mr. Chas. S. Mauran to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, the entire magnificent stock of WALL PAPERS.

Lincrusta Walton, Velvet Papers, Ingrains, Felts, Papier Mache, Raised Papers, Fibers, Cartridge Papers.

Magnificent Papers & Friezes made to match. Splendid Ceiling Designs, in Fresco Effects.

Moderate Price Papers. Low Price Papers.

A full line of IMPORTED PAPERS AND DRAPERIES, including such well known and celebrated makes as Balin of Paris, Wm. Morris of London, Gillou, Woollams, Cuthbertson, Cooke, Potter, Carlisle & Clegg, and others.

A Magnificent Line of New Designs in

AMERICAN WALL PAPERS.

Embossed Gold Papers, Fine Bronze Papers, Medium Gilt Papers, Flats, Micas, Satins, Silks, White Blanks, Brown Blanks, Embossed Gold Borders and Friezes, Gilt Borders and Friezes, Flat Borders and Friezes, Gold and Color Extensions, Corners and Centres, Binders in Velvet, Gold and Color, Velvet and Flock Papers, plain and fancy.

Also a line of Decorative Materials of every description, including Stencils, Molds, Moldings, Ornaments in Lincusta, Plaster, etc. The whole comprising the enormous Wholesale and Retail Stocks contained in the double four-story building,

265 and 267 State-st. Chicago,

Altogether the largest and most important Stock of Wall Paper and Decorations in the United States.

THE AUCTION SALE BEGINS

Thursday, June 14, at 10 O'Cl'k,

Continuing at same hour on Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and succeeding days if necessary to close the whole out.

A great opportunity for bargains.

TERMS CASH. A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers at time of sale.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Auctioneers.

FURNITURE

High Quality, Fine, Medium, and Common.

Bedroom Suits from $20 to $650.
Parlor Suits (odd pieces), $50 to $600.
Dining-Room Sideboards, $15 to $250.
Dining Buffets and China Closets, $13 to $75.
Dining Extension Tables, $5 to $75.
Dining-Room Chairs, $1 to $30.
Hall Hat Racks, $5 to $250.
Library and Office Bookcases, $5 to $100.
Parlor and Office Desks, $10 to $100.
Wall, Mantel, and Standing Cabinets, $10 to $100.
Chamber, Parlor, and Library Tables, $2 to $90.
Wardrobes and Chiffoniers, $12 to $75.
New Sideboard Refrigerators, $25 to $60.

Also Furniture for Nursery, Servants' Rooms, and Kitchen; Mattresses, Springs, and Pillows; Rattan and Lawn Furniture. Everything in the line of Furniture to furnish the humblest cottage or finest mansion.

Closing Out Folding Beds at Cost.

Get prices from all other houses, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

All Goods Guaranteed.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,

222 Wabash-av., near Adams-st.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Hartford, Conn., May 28, 1888.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, 385 Ontario-st., Chicago, as follows: Monday, June 25, 2 p. m., Greek; Tuesday, June 26, 8:30 a. m., Algebra, 2 p. m., Latin; Wednesday, June 27, 8:30 a. m., Arithmetic and Geometry, 2 p. m., English.

Candidates for admission must have completed their fifteenth year and furnish testimonials of good moral character. Catalogues containing specimens of Examination Papers can be obtained on application to the President.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

Princeton College.

The examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will take place at the office of Wm. Alton, Jr., Att'y, R

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Crook has left the Leland and has taken a room at the Calumet Club, where he expects to remain until Mrs. Crook arrives in the fall.

Mr. O. O. Stealey, chief of the Washington bureau of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is in the city. He has established a bureau for his paper in the Beauvivage Building, Flat 15, No. 194 Michigan avenue, and will remain until after the convention.

Melville W. Fuller read a paper last evening before the Chicago Literary Society on "Jack Cade." It may be stated in passing that the nominee for the Chief Justiceship of the United States is not responsible for the subject, the topic having been assigned to him last fall.

Lieut. Philip Reade, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Gen. Crook, left yesterday afternoon for the camp of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin National Guards at Menominee. He will remain there throughout the week. This officer was applied for by name by Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin for duty at intervals during June, July, and August in connection with the instruction of every company in the State militia in skirmish and other methods of rifle instruction and practice as taught and practiced in the United States army.

IN GENERAL.

Senator Garrity's friends called on the Mayor yesterday to ask that the Senator be granted a saloon license. The Mayor peremptorily refused.

Swedish night at the Carnival of Nations was a great success, a large crowd being in attendance. The national dances and songs were well rendered and elicited applause.

Henry Ulrich has been missing from his home, No. 165 Bunker street, since June 3. He is of medium hight and wore a heavy blonde mustache. He was dressed in blue clothes when last seen. He is a German laborer.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 62° above zero; 9 a. m., 59°; 10 a. m., 59°; 11 a. m., 59°; 12 m., 61°; 1 p. m., 57°; 3 p. m., 59°; 6 p. m., 60°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.58.

The first number of the *Great South* is out. The journal is a monthly, published by Messrs. Jones & Walter of this city, and is to be devoted to the interests of the Southern States. The first copy is handsomely gotten up and contains several fine illustrations of Southern scenes and buildings.

Owing to the grip striking a cog-wheel, a North Side cable-car, southward bound, came to a sudden halt in the La Salle street tunnel yesterday morning a little after 7. The passengers were thrown violently forward in the car, but no one was hurt. Travel was obstructed for a time by the accident.

John Melville, a "Q" switchman, was fined $5 yesterday by Justice White for carrying concealed weapons. It was stated by the defense that the "Q" switchmen were still subject to attack by the strikers and needed weapons. Justice White advised that if such was the case the railroad company secure proper permits for its men, and suspended the fine.

Jesse Jones, the colored man who was indicted for the murder of William Tobin, withdrew his plea of not guilty yesterday and pleaded guilty to manslaughter. He was sentenced by Judge Grinnell to one year in the penitentiary. The killing of Tobin occurred on Twenty-second street the evening of Dec. 8, 1887. Jones was approached by Tobin and a companion, both being drunk. They began a quarrel with Jones, who drew a razor and slashed Tobin in the abdomen.

The house of Mrs. Sarah Johnson, alias Mrs. Miller, No. 344 Wabash avenue, was raided Sunday night, and the woman and ten young men and three girls were arrested. She claims that she rents only to roomers. The young men, several of whom were retail dry-goods clerks, proved that they were unaware of the reputation of the house. The young women, however, confessed that they had been indiscreet about the house. A young man named Gibson climbed out of a fourth story window and hung to the sill until the police dragged him into the room. Mrs. Johnson was fined $10 and the women $5 each. The clerks were discharged. Mrs. Johnson took an appeal.

The Presbyterian clergymen were addressed by Col. Alexander Hogeland, President of the Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment Association. He was in favor of State schools for dependent children and the appointment of State agents to find homes and employment for dependent boys and girls. He was in favor also of laws for the prevention of tramping and truancy and for the separation of minors from old criminals. The ministers adopted resolutions requesting ministers in State Capitals to ask the Legislatures to pass the laws advocated by Col. Hogeland. The Rev. Henry Neill of Highland Park read a paper entitled: "The Recognition of the Remoter Influences in Moral and Social Reform." The society adjourned for the summer.

Edward Jorgenson was acquitted yesterday morning of a charge of robbing a Chinaman, Sang Yick, at No. 302 West Chicago avenue. Sang told a jury in Judge Baker's court that the prisoner and two other young men entered his laundry and that two of them held him while the third stole a box containing $10 and a purse containing $15. In the prisoner's pocket was found the key to Sang's laundry door and a purse, which the Chinaman positively identified as his. Jorgenson's mother swore positively that he received the purse from a young woman, and the latter identified the purse as one she brought from Norway, as did her brother. The Chinaman picked up the purse and turned it inside out, showing some Chinese hieroglyphics on the lining, which he said was his name. It was explained, however, that the prisoner's bond was forfeited and it was not supposed he would be apprehended for trial. The police then gave the purse to the Chinaman and he has had it since last January, and probably wrote his name inside of it after it was given to him.

Policy of the Carpenters.

The amalgamation of the Knight of Labor carpenters with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has created a boom and the local unions are increasing in membership. The carpenters made a demand upon the Master Carpenters' Association about two months ago, and no attention has been paid to it. Instead of striking and causing a suspension of business the carpenters remained at work and have devoted all their energies to winning over the non-union carpenters. "There will be no strike this season," said Secretary Brennock of the United Carpenters' Council, "but next summer we will be in a position to demand and secure our rights. We will ask for eight hours' work at 35 cents an hour. A large percentage of our men are getting this now, but we are not strong enough to force the issue all along the line."

Father Ritchie Meets Old Friends.

The Rev. Arthur Ritchie was at home to his old friends and parishioners at the Church of the Ascension last evening. In the deacons' and acolytes' robing-room tables were spread with cake and ice-cream. With a smile and pleasant word for everybody, Father Ritchie moved among the assemblage. "The city has improved considerably since I left it four years ago," said the Reverend Father, "but still it is the same dear, old smoky Chicago. The nine years I spent here have been among the happiest of my life, and the only regret I feel at revisiting my old friends is the thought that I must leave them before I have had time to say 'good-day' to all of them. I wish you would correct an error that has been circulated. I am not a politician, and though I may have said, which I doubt, that Cleveland and Thurman were a good pair to head a political ticket, I think the Republicans can do as well. I do not want my name used for either side as a partisan."

Mrs. Katzenberger favored the company with some music, after which Masters Harold Dyer and Albert Buschausch sang.

An Undesirable Admirer.

Francis Z. Golte, the young Russian who was arrested Saturday night because of his attentions to Mrs. Low, No. 2013 Michigan avenue, was before Justice Lyon yesterday morning and fined $10 on a charge of disorderly. He was seen in his cell by a TRIBUNE reporter. He is a rather good looking young man, with brown, curly hair, and a light mustache and goatee. His clothes were the worse for wear and his linen was soiled.

"What were you arrested for?"

"For calling on a lady."

"Why should they arrest you for that?"

"Because she didn't want me to come."

"Did she say so?"

"Yes. She told me so many times."

Later it was learned that Golte had never met Mrs. Low. He had, however, made himself a nuisance in the neighborhood. He would stand for hours in front of one house or another and occasionally ascend the steps of the residence of Mrs. Low's father, the Rev. Luther Stone, and ring the bell. It is the opinion of all that he is not in his right mind.

Too Valuable to Lose.

A remonstrance against the appointment of Judge Murray F. Tuley to the Appellate Court was prepared yesterday afternoon by Leonard Swett and P. S. Grosscup and started on its journey among the members of the Bar Association for signatures. The document is addressed to the Justices of the Supreme Court, and asks them to reconsider the appointment. In support of the request it is represented that Judge Tuley is the senior Chancellor here and that by virtue of his place he has charge of litigation involving large interests which he cannot dispose of immediately. Many of them are continuing lawsuits needing interlocutory orders. If he should lay down these cases the Chancellor to whom they were transferred would have to be educated from the beginning in the details of business transactions extending over a long period. This would be, the petitioners say, like changing managers of a big railroad and expecting the new manager to take up the business where the old one left off. The document will also suggest that a law Judge who has no such suits in charge should be transferred to the Appellate Court in his stead. Mr. Swett and Mr. Grosscup are confident that the signatures of all the leading members of the bar will be readily obtained.

Dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, and all stomach disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Joseph Pliny, Mary Kutten	30—28
Charley Nilson, Mary Ingebretson	27—22
J. E. Larson, Hegewisch, M. C. Berlin, S. Chicago	50—45
W. F. Bergenthal, Milwaukee, Lizzie Frayne	26—22
Fligh Mannis, South Chicago, J. Pisarel, same	30—19
Gewzia Williams, Margaret Radcliff	36—36
James M. Ryan, Mary Badlehouse	24—20
Christian Andree, Bremen, C. Fylten, same	53—51
A. Johnson, Lake View, A. L. Hanson, same	24—21
Bernhard Pytlik, Katie Bentz	22—19
Henry Blomberg, Pullman, Alla Johnson, same	25—20
John H. Hood, Laura L. Maclean	24—21
Lougi Enne, Angel Fece	23—19
Henry J. Margn, and Victoria M. Kagann	24—23
Maks Witkowski, Franceska Cynn	26—24
L. J. Maguire, Sophia Thomas, Hamilton, O	26—28
Ernst Hasselbring, Matilda Witzke	32—25
Nicolaj Wojciechowski, Agnes Szezich	29—18
Christoph Werner, Rosa Walsh	45—38
Louis Feinberg, Emilie Kaminowski	23—21
Watenly Knopinski, Weronik Sloma	22—18
Henry Shannon, Alice Fox	23—21
John Oppelt, Betty Davids	23—19
G. Tiemann, Lake, F. Lindemann, same	25—18
Theodore W. Mass, Annie Beckman, Oak Glen	27—19
August Kude, Emma Kohler	23—21
Louis Abel, Carrie Klos	21—21
Fred Offels, Annie Borde	30—30
William Sarbage, Augusta Winter	30—30
Tideman Rosevoid, Ane Rosdahl	25—24
Marshall T. Hall, Mary Baxter	33—34
August Drogouis, Franciska Koukol	26—26
Josef Matichk, Mrs. Anna Lechka	34—34
Arthur L. Fanning, Jennie C. Farr	24—24
Louis C. Moore, Mae Belle Coffman	30—30
H. Balderston, St. Louis, J. Combjer, Milwaukee	25—25
M. C. Armour, Hyde Park, M. F. Huggins, same	37—27
W. H. Hays, L. E. Smith, Greensburg, Pa	26—24
T. M. Elliott, Woodlawn, Mrs. E. Nelson, Hyde Park	52—48
George Strack, Annie Franz	27—20
T. H. Welsh, Charlotte L. Keoho	27—20
John Jonkowsky, Lizzie Jenki	25—20
B. Oswald, Lake View, Mrs. W. Meier, Niles Centre	51—53
Edmund Lionheart, Bertha Loewenstein	30—19
Frank Chapel, Mary Knight	30—25
Y. B. Ward, Albany, N. Y., B. W. Meyers	24—22
Scott A. Wibber, Helen M. Smith	43—32
Wenceslaus Rubey, Valesa Knietz	23—21
G. McComb, Englewood, L. Baening, same	26—22
James G. Ross, Mary Beyer	21—18
W. W. Fitzgerald, Katie Fleming	24—22
William Nix, Katie Airle	24—23
Frank T. Page, Mary A. Gast	22—23
George Wilson Smith, Lucy A. Thompson	25—24
W. H. Honey, Rose Costello	24—22
C. Schaefer, Pullman, M. Laukowska, same	31—31
John Hinkes, Magdalena Schmitz	37—19
Johan Horge, A. Chrishansen	30—27
Gotthard F. Rosenloff, Emma J. Carlson	22—21
Fred Wiehle, Mamie Gallmeyer	25—20
Edward R. Spiess, A. M. Glander	23—21
Gilbert L. Bennett, Mary L. Marosis	42—36
Edward A. Porter, Mary A. Kasse	34—28
Louis Stall, Mary Smith	33—23
Jiri Novak, Lake, Theresie Flalova	33—27
Tony Geissler, Lillie Featherly	33—22

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains step daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BLAKE—Emma F., daughter of F. D. and Mary E. Blake, aged 5 months.

Funeral Wednesday, June 13, at 10 a. m., from their residence, 120 35th-st.; funeral private.

CLACKER—June 11, Hugh Clacker, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Agnes Cook, 533 West Chicago-av., aged 46 years 7 months and 11 days.

Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock; services will be held at above residence, thence by cars to Rosehill Cemetery for interment.

☞ Glasgow and Bonill, Dumbartonshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

DAVIS—The funeral service of Mrs. Abram C. Davis will be held at the Congregational Church, Englewood, Wednesday, 13th, at 10 a. m.

FOSTER—June 6, McDougal, beloved son of John G. and Annie D. Foster, aged 11 years.

☞ Ohio, New York, and Missouri papers please copy.

HANRAHAN—June 11, 1888, at the residence of his parents, 58th and State-sts., Willie, only and beloved son of John J. and Kate Hanrahan, aged 7 years.

Funeral on Tuesday at 10 a. m., by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

HEARTT—Funeral of the late Robert Heartt will take place at the residence of his son, 791 N. Leavitt-st., Tuesday, June 12, at 1 o'clock sharp; carriages to Rosehill.

KISSELL—June 10, A. S. Kissell.

Funeral at the house, 2237 Michigan-av., at 2 p. m. Tuesday, 12th inst.

KENDRICK—At Irving Park, June 11, Amy Edith, beloved daughter of William J. and Mary E. Kendrick, nee Goodridge, aged 10 months and 4 days.

MERRILL—At Riverside, Sunday, June 10, Caroline S., wife of Benjamin Merrill.

O'MALLEY—At his residence, corner of Erie and Franklin-sts., June 9, Thomas, husband of Bridget and father of T. J. and John O'Malley, aged 61 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock to the Church of the Holy Name, where high mass will be said, thence by C. & N. W. Railway to Calvary.

OWENS—June 10, at the residence of his mother, 3259 Vernon-av., of typhoid-pneumonia, Joseph Owens, youngest son of the late Owen Owens.

Funeral 1 p. m., June 12, by carriages to Graceland.

RATTER—Of heart-disease, on Sunday, June 10, Louis D., eldest son of Charles and Nettie Ratburn, aged 15 years.

Funeral services at 288 Washington-boulevard at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, June 12. Remains taken to Aurora, Ill., for interment.

SENNOTT—At her residence, 124 South Desplaines-st., Martha, beloved wife of Michael Sennott.

Funeral Wednesday, June 13, at 10:30 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by C., M. & St. P. Ry. to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GOOD 1888 CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN MAP is a convenient thing to have for reference, and an especially good thing when received as a gift. Call and get one, and tell us whether EDGINGTON PARK, as shown thereon, is not a most pleasant and convenient place for a home; and tell us, furthermore, whether you can find any similar lots within a considerable range of that tract as low-priced by $100 as the lots in EDGINGTON PARK. L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

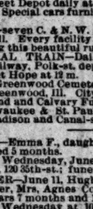
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the stockholders of the Bankers' & Merchants' Building & Loan Association will be held at its office, No. 97 Washington-st., Tuesday evening, June 12, at 8 p. m. As business of importance will come before the meeting, a large attendance is requested. THEO. G. DICKINSON, Secretary.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE REV. CHARLES S. Hoyt will take place in the Oak Park Presbyterian Church Tuesday, June 12, at 7:45 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, the Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy, President, will hold its annual meeting in the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Wednesday, June 13, at 2 p. m. The public admitted Thursday at 2 p. m.

THE REV. M. B. G. EDDY, PRESIDENT OF THE National Christian Science Association, will speak in Central Music-Hall June 14 at 10 a. m. The public are invited.

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

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QUICK RISING WHEAT FLOUR

For Biscuit, Short Cake, Pastry, &c. More convenient, more healthful, and cheaper than Baking Powders. Sold by all grocers. Manufactured by

KING & LAMB,

14 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

FOR THIS WEEK.

LACE DEPT.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.

Chantilly and Spanish Guipure Lace Skirtings,

40 to 45 inches wide:

$2.00 and $2.25	quality for		$1.35
2.50 and 3.00	"	"	2.00
3.25 and 3.75	"	"	2.50
4.00 and 4.25	"	"	3.00
4.50 and 5.00	"	"	3.50
6.50 and 7.50	"	"	5.00
10.00 and 12.50	"	"	7.50

48 and 54 inch Drapery Nets, for Overdresses, in 20 different styles, exquisite assortment, prices, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50; original prices $2.75 to $4.00.

Great sale of Ladies' and Children's NECKWEAR, COLLARS, RUCHINGS, SILK AND MULL TIES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

MILLINERY DEPT.

SECOND DAY

OF OUR GREAT SALE OF

WHITE LEGHORN HATS

—AT—

$1.00.

Worth from $2.50 to $7.00. Stock has been replenished, and is now very complete. Also our entire stock of

ROUGH AND READY HATS AND BONNETS

At 25c Each.

Special SILK Sale.

Remarkable PRICES —FOR— This Week.

James H. Walker & Co.,

WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

Pure Silk Faille Francaise

3,500 yards guaranteed to be highest grade of PURE SILK, free from loading or filling of any description —AT— $1.65 YARD.

We also offer for this sale an exquisite assortment of colors in 24-inch Surah Silks, regular $1.00 qualities. —AT— 68c YARD.

Figured India Silks, 27 inches wide, formerly sold at $1.25 and $1.50 per yard. Reduced for this sale..... —AT— $1.00 YARD.

MEN'S

UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery, Handk'fs, Collars, Cuffs,

NECKWEAR.

We show unequaled varieties, embracing the choicest products of the best manufacturers of the different parts of the world, and invariably guarantee lowest prices.

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

Fourth-av. and Eighteenth-st., Near Union Square,

NEW YORK CITY.

Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to theatres and principal places of amusement.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

C. H. KERNER.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s EXPRESS.

The Only Through Express Line Across the Continent

—FROM—

NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The lines of this Company now occupy railways in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, and all the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, extending to the Pacific Coast, Mexico, British Columbia, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Japan, and China, as well as the principal cities of Europe. The Hon. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has designated

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

As a bonded line for the transportation of goods in bond, without examination, under the law of June 10th, 1880, between New York, San Francisco, and interior points, including Chicago, Ill., and the Company is now prepared to receive consignments and forward them in bond, without examination. Money transferred by telegraph. Money orders sold to all offices.

Have removed to their new and elegant offices at

154 & 156 Dearborn-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That on Wednesday, the 13th day of June, 1888, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the yard of the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Co., at No. 120 Elston-av., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for account of the Excelsior Coal Company of Akron, Ohio, two thousand one hundred and fourteen tons and one hundred pounds, more or less, of Excelsior coal, so-called, being coal mined by said Excelsior Coal Co. and held by us in pledge to secure an indebtedness to us from said company.

And we hereby give further notice that on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1888, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the yard of J. B. Merrill, at the corner of Lake-av. and Forty-first-st., in the Town of Hyde Park, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for account of the said Excelsior Coal Co., one thousand and eighty tons and eighteen hundred pounds, more or less, of said Excelsior coal, also held in pledge by us to secure said indebtedness. ALBRIGHT & CO.

FREDERIC ULLMANN, Attorney.

CANDY

Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 323 State-st., Chicago.

"THE FAIR"

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

Summer Housefurnishings.

$1.00 Kingery's Economy Ice Cream Freezers. Equal to any for making Ice Cream.

FREE. FREE.

With each Freezer we present to the purchaser a 60c bottle of the very best pure Vanilla Extract, and a package of Kingery's Crystal Flake. This is a rare chance. Don't fail to get one.

$9.75 Royal Refrigerator, made of ash, grain of wood filled and finished with shellac and coach varnish, zinc-lined, charcoal-filled, warranted equal to any made.

17c Paragon Fly Traps. It catches 'em all. Made of the best material.

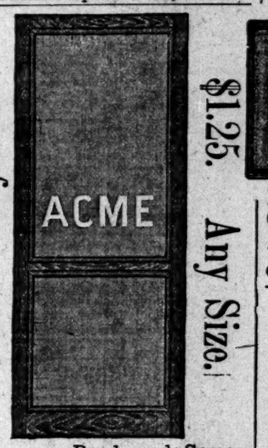
4c Wire Dish Cover, the very best made, in blue or tined.

12c YARD FOR Clinton Wire Cloth

15c 4-qt. Water Sprinkler, well made and painted green.

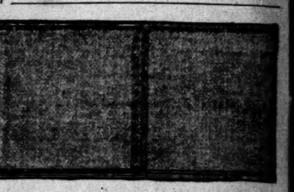
$1.25 Set Genuine Mrs. Potts' Laundry Sad Irons, with handle and stand, cement-filled irons.

$1.25. Any Size.



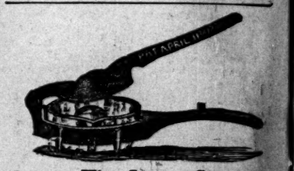
Any Size. $1.25.

$1.25 Readymade Screen Doors, any size. They are the best made.



$1.25.

29c Roberts' Pat. Adjustable Extension Window Screen, hardwood frame, Clinton Wire Cloth. Fits any window.



23c King Lemon Squeezer, glass cup, malleable iron frame.

The Fair, State, Adams, Dearborn, E. J. Lehmann & Co.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We announce a continuation of our Special Sale of Kid Gloves, at the same prices quoted several days since, viz.:

"KID GLOVES,"

(Formerly $1.50 to $2.50 per pair,)

"At 85c Pair."

"Suede Gloves" (4, 6, and 8 Button Lengths), "Foster Lacing" (5 and 7 Hook), 4-Button Glace, Plain and Embroidered Backs.

RUG SALE

Continuing through this week.

An unusual chance to buy large and small pieces Oriental, European, and American makes BELOW REGULAR VALUE.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S

Auction Announcements

—FOR—

WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1888.

C. M. WILBUR, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, June 12, 9:30 a. m.,

Boots and Shoes.

COME EARLY.

Wednesday, June 13, 9:30 a. m.,

STRAW GOODS and CLOTHING,

FUR HATS. WOOL HATS.

Thursday, June 14, 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS.

Important Specialties to clear.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., Auctioneers. 164 & 166 Market-st.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

48 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a national reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

46 North Sangamon-st.

Will be sold by Auction On Tuesday Morning, at 10 a. m.,

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Piano, &c., &c.

Also the Frame Building.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

54 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.,

This Tuesday Morning, 10 O'Clock, Chattel Mortgage Sale

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

Also Frame House.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, June 12, 1888, 9:30 A. M.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths.

An especially fine offering of

Summer Underwear and Hosiery.

Wednesday, June 13, 1888, 9:30 A. M.

Boots & Shoes

A large line of Misses' and Child's Fine Philadelphia Buttons and Slippers.

Fifty Cases Men's Fine Fancy Samples, Women's, Misses', and Children's Stylish and Seasonable Slippers.

All the above goods are for present trade, and every retail merchant should attend to is sale.

Thursday, June 14, 1888, 9:30 A. M.

CLOTHING,

STRAW, WOOL, AND FUR HATS.

We would call the attention of every retail Clothing Merchant to the fact that this will be A SPECIAL CLEARING SALE of

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing

IN BASEMENT.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Hotel, White Granite, Rock, and Yellow Ware.

Another fine assortment of

Housefurnishing Goods.

N. B.—The immense sale of PAPER for account of Underwriters will take place on FRIDAY, June 22, at 10 a. m. In consequence of the vast quantity we shall be compelled to sell in our old stores, 214 and 216 Madison-st., as well as in our present salesrooms.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.

First-class instruments. Tone and durability fully guaranteed. Moderate prices. Easy payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC

136 State-st., near Madison.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

R"
ings.
Wagon Fly Traps. ... the best material.
Dish Cover, the best made, in blue ...
YARD FOR
... nton Wire Cloth
Roberts' Pat. Adjustable Extension Window Screen, hardwood frame, Clinton Wire ... any window.
... Lemon Squeezers, ... cup, malleable ... frame.
... mann & Co.
... P. GORE & CO.
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—BY—
... GORE & CO.,
... 202 Madison-st.
... y, June 12, 1888,
... 9:30 A. M.
Carpets, Oilcloths.
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... AND GLASSWARE
... nishing Goods.
... GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
... ED & SONS.
... IANOS.
... MPLE OF MUSIC
... st, near Madison.

IT LOOKS LIKE GRESHAM.

A GLANCE AT THE SITUATION BY AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

Investigations and Conclusions of a California Democrat Whose Republican Friends Want Pointers — The Great Power of the West—He Thinks Gresham Will Win Because the Masses Have Made Him Their Leader.

A Californian now in Chicago talked rather interestingly yesterday about the Republican Presidential situation, in which the Democrats, for this Californian is a Democrat just from the St. Louis Convention, appear to take the liveliest interest. The conversation quickly developed the fact that this man had been asked by some of his friends who are delegates to the Chicago Convention to make such investigation as he could of the Republican field, and to make a report to them. The Pacific coast Republicans are anxious to follow the example set them by the Democrats from that section, and pursue a line of action at Chicago which will bring the party of the coast nearer to the coming ruling power in Republican politics. "I have reached the conclusion," said this man, "that if my friends want to go for the winner they will come here with Gresham on their banners, just as we went to St. Louis with the red bandana. I talked with a great many men at St. Louis, Democrats and Republicans, and I was greatly impressed by the remarkable strength which this Gresham movement has gained. A queer thing about it, a most phenomenal thing, is that it should spread so far when Gresham's own State is for another candidate. It seems to me that if Indiana should come over to Gresham he could not be beaten. From what men from that State told me at St. Louis I judge a majority of the delegation will come to him pretty early in the contest. Many of the leading Democrats from Indiana told me that, while Gresham wasn't very strong in that State two months ago, he is now stronger than Harrison, and growing all the while. Another thing which a majority of them told me was that they hoped Gresham wouldn't get the nomination, for in that case they would have a harder fight on their hands than against any other man the Republicans are talking of. Another thing which made a great impression on my mind was the talk of the newspaper men whom I met at St. Louis. Three out of five of them believe Gresham is going to win, and these newspaper men I find are about as close judges of political drifts and probabilities as anybody. I sometimes think they know more—are able to look at things in a broader way—than the statesmen themselves. You doubtless remember that one of the St. Louis papers interviewed all the newspaper men who came on from Washington by that special train. Its reporters asked these boys, many of them being veteran political observers, whom they thought the Republicans would nominate at Chicago. It asked for their judgment, independent of their preferences. Well, of about thirty-five newspaper men interviewed twenty-three said they believed Gresham would be nominated, and the others scattered about among all the candidates mentioned. I confess that this circumstance opened my eyes to the strength of Gresham more than anything I had previously come upon, and all my investigations since then have confirmed my belief that the newspaper boys know what they are talking about."

"On what," I inquired, "do you base your confidence in Gresham's nomination?" "On this," he replied: "With Blaine out, the Republican party has no great leader. About all the leaders it has are candidates for the Presidency. That stops all combinations of powerful men at the outset, for who that has the buzz in his ears is going to give way to some other fellow and fix up a deal for the other fellow's benefit? With Blaine out about the only one of the old leaders on the Republican side who has a following beyond the borders of the State in which he lives is John Sherman. I don't believe John Sherman is going to be nominated for reasons which I'll not now stop to go into. But who else is there on the Republican side with anything but a local following? Where are the powerful politicians who can form a combination and put through the man they decide on? I tell you they don't exist. The man who has the greatest following today is not a politician, and his following has come to him of its own free will, out of recognition of his availability, or something, I hardly know what. I sometimes think many of these enthusiastic Gresham men don't know what they are enthusiastic about. It is a sort of fad, a craze, but there is no denying its existence and its power. In other words, the Republican party, having lost its great leader, is in a scattered condition; it is running around aimlessly. Its small leaders are too local. The party begins looking about for somebody to follow. The Republican party has grown up on hero worship, and it can't get out of the beaten path. Its leader must be a man about whom there is some sentiment. He must have some solid worth. It is better if he has been a soldier. Now, there is no sentiment about Sherman. He has been a persistent seeker for the Presidency. Depew is a millionaire railway lawyer, and went back on Grant when Greeley ran. That settles him. Hawley, Sherman, Harrison, and Allison were against California on the Chinese question, and my Pacific coast friends will settle them."

"Who is left?" the California man went on; "Gresham and Alger. The fight will narrow down to these two men, and Gresham will win. Mark my words. I guess Alger is an unobjectionable man, but I hear he is a millionaire and that he has always used a good deal of money in his political contests. To my knowledge no political party in this country has ever tried the experiment of nominating a millionaire for the Presidency, and I don't believe the Republicans will venture into such doubtful waters in this campaign. It sounds rather odd to say that the Republican party has reached that point where it has but one really and perfectly available and fit man for President—and I take it no man could be available who was not fit—but that is the way it looks to me. I don't say that Gresham is your ablest man, but he is the one symmetrical candidate you can put up. He is the logical outcome of the canvass. He is going to be a sort of Lincoln for your party, though I hope the parallel will stop before he is elected. When a party is broken up as yours is, and looking for a leader, you want to watch the popular sentiment instead of the politicians. Politicians are on top when they belong to a party in power. When a party is out of power public sentiment rules. This man Gresham has been taken up by popular sentiment. I know how the sentiment is going in California. I am told it is beginning to run strong in New England. It is in almost every State between those two geographical extremes. It catches on slower in the South than in any other part of the country, for the reason that the South is always a month or two behind the North in thought on National matters. But I was told by many of our delegates from that section that the Gresham business is making headway even there."

"To my mind all this shows that the Republican masses are instinctively turning toward Gresham and making him their leader. Sherman is the only other candidate who has anything like a National position, and the bulk of his strength comes from the South and is a direct outgrowth of his office-holding and political manipulation. The man the masses want will be nominated this time, and I don't believe any combinations can be formed of sufficient strength to defeat them. At any rate, I have telegraphed my friends in California that Gresham is the man they want to tie to if they are anxious to be with the winner. Now, let me tell you something which will show you that I have been giving the Republican side of the case a little study. Suppose the Pacific coast comes here for Gresham with its vote solid and about thirty strong. The leading men tell you that which is perfectly true, that the men who were wrong on Chinese and wrong on silver can't carry the coast. That takes out of the fight several candidates. Then suppose our people say it wouldn't be safe to run a railway lawyer on the railway-ridden coast, and the Granger States take up the cry. The list narrows down. If the coast people come in solid for Gresham they will have nearly all the Territories with them. West of the Mississippi River, all told, there are more than 200 delegates. I mention this to give you an idea of the important part the West can play in this nomination if it makes up its mind to wield an influence. As soon as Allison is out of the way about 150 of these will be for Gresham. Say my friends come over the river with that many votes, and ask the belt of States in the Mississippi Valley to join them. Illinois is ready, so is Wisconsin as soon as Rusk has had his compliment, and Indiana as soon as Harrison drops, as he must drop sooner or later. There are eighty-five or ninety votes, and Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, the other States lying along the river, will easily swell the number to 125. So we have now close to 300 votes, and the East has not been touched. If the West does anything like this well Gresham will be nominated as sure as fate, for he is to have votes, I understand, and from the beginning, in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New England, and a good many scattering votes from throughout the South. I don't see how he can be beaten, though I believe Grover can beat him at the polls."

"As for Alger," continued this observer, "I think he is making the blunder of too much activity in his own behalf. There will naturally be some mistrust of him from the fact that he is a millionaire, and instead of fighting shy of this prejudice he is feeding it by employing a lot of men to go about the country talking for him. A queer thing about it is that some of the men who talk for Alger on salary laugh at him in their sleeves. These Michigan people seem to have started out to win the Presidency as they might have started in to get a big contract in lumber or iron. They send out agents and advertising material in a businesslike way. At this moment Alger has a greater number of outside political workers in Chicago than any other candidate. I see Col. Eggers of Arizona is here. Eggers is a delegate, and it appears to be the Alger policy to bring all the Alger delegates early on the ground and set them to work. By a bit of fine practice Col. Eggers and Dr. Goodrich succeeded in electing themselves delegates from that Territory, though there was no Alger sentiment in the community. Alger has personally interested himself in his candidacy as, I think, no other candidate, not even John Sherman, has done. If he does not make the mistake of doing too much and pressing himself too hard he really stands in a good position."

Mr. Platt is the man now most sought after by the friends of candidates, as THE TRIBUNE long ago said he would be. Platt denies that he has committed himself to anybody. Some people think he will come out here for Depew, but these are words which Mr. Platt said to me at Buffalo: "The plain fact about it is that the conditions are such that Mr. Depew's candidacy for the Presidency is out of the question." There are people who have not forgotten the circumstance that when Conkling and Platt were struggling for a reëlection to the Senate after their resignation Mr. Depew offered to make a combination with Conkling by which Conkling and Depew were to be elected. It is true that such a combination could have been made, and had Conkling been willing to go into it he could have triumphed over his enemies and retained his place in the political world. But Conkling resolutely refused to desert his friend Platt, and perished with him. Well-informed New York men say Mr. Platt has never forgotten the part Mr. Depew played at that time. This seems to be Platt's day. He is going to be a conspicuous and rather picturesque figure in the politics of the next two weeks.

There is nothing of the fatalist about Judge Gresham. One of his friends asked him a question a few weeks ago about some of the developments of the campaign. "That is not what I am thinking about," replied the Judge. "I am thinking of the day when all this shall be over. I do not want to do anything that shall cause the finger of scorn to be pointed at me as a man who aspired to a political office while sitting on the bench." It is a fact well known to the Judge's intimate friends that he has taken but the slightest and most casual interest in the developments of the Presidential canvass, has had precious little to say about it, and has given practically all of his time and energies to the business of his court. He knows less today about the situation the country through, and the preferences of delegates, than hundreds of his admirers who have kept watch of things. Not that he despises politics in its broad scope, or has a mind unable to cope with such things, for he is really a keen observer and an astute counselor, but from the first he has endeavored to keep the Presidency as much out of his mind as possible.

Garfield was a fatalist. Editor Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse was telling me a few weeks ago of a singular conversation which he had with Garfield in the autumn of 1878. Garfield was then in New York State making campaign speeches, and when in Syracuse stopped at the house of Mr. Hiscock. After dinner Garfield and Smith sat down for a talk, and when the conversation drifted upon personal ambition Garfield remarked: "I should like to leave public life as soon as possible. If I could have my heart's desire I would leave Congress and politics forever and found in the West a great college, such a college as Cornell was intended to be by its founder. At the head of such an institution I should like to pass the remainder of my days, eschewing all ambition for a public career." This was the substance of his remarks, though he talked at some length and with great enthusiasm of the project which appeared to lie so close to his heart. Finally Editor Smith was led by something that was said to ask this question: "Mr. Garfield, has it ever occurred to you that you will some day be President of the United States?" Garfield paused a moment, pensively, and then replied with that frankness for which he was noted: "Yes. You may laugh at me if you wish, but for many years I have believed that I shall some day be President of the United States." "This conversation made such an impression on my mind," said Editor Smith, "and I had such distrust of my own memory and my ability to repeat the beautiful, earnest words which Mr. Garfield had uttered throughout the talk that I have never printed a word about it. Within twenty months of that night Garfield was the candidate of his party for the Presidency."

The whole country is talking politics. In the smoking-room of an Alton sleeping-car was gathered the other night a group fairly typical of American interest, conviction, and intelligence concerning the great National game of politics. The party was composed of a Blaine Republican from New York City, a Republican from Boston who was mugwumpish four years ago, a Conkling Republican from Albany, a Tammany Hall Democrat, a Democrat from Rochester, and a Republican from Chicago who four years ago refused to vote at all. The Conkling man confessed that he had gone clear over to the Democracy, and charged Blaine with having ruined the Republican party. The Blaine man was for a Western Republican for President, with Alger, Gresham, Allison, and Harrison all in his mind. The New England mugwump was for anybody but Blaine, while the Chicago mugwump said he had repented of his coldness toward Blaine and was now ready to vote for him if he should be nominated. Both the mugwump men were disgusted with Cleveland, and the only former Republican who had any confidence in the man of the White House was the Conkling implacable. The Tammany Hall Democrat said that so far as New York was concerned Depew was the strongest man the Republicans could nominate, whereat the man from Rochester spoke up: "You may think so, but let me tell you that while Depew is popular along the railroad and in the cities he would not run at all well with the farmers. I know, because my business brings me in contact with them. They look upon Depew as a railroad lobbyist, as a man who made his fortune by means of his influence with the New York Assembly, exerted in behalf of the New York Central Road. I believe Cleveland will beat any man the Republicans can put up, but the strongest man they can nominate is some Westerner who is in position to unite all factions of the Republican party in our State. That is what they did in 1880, and that is the only way they can accomplish anything now. If they have such a man they will be foolish not to put him on their ticket."

The Conkling implacable just mentioned said he had been present at the interview between Grant, Conkling, and Garfield, known as the "Treaty of Mentor." "I never saw a more frightened man than Garfield was on this occasion," said he; "he trembled like a leaf and was actually unable to speak in a natural tone of voice. Conkling pitied him, though he did not soften his manner. Grant was anxious to get away as soon as possible. But when Conkling was presented to Gen. Garfield's mother we saw a most wonderful example of courtesy. Conkling was dignified, but so kind and gentle. It was like a warrior-courtier before a Queen. That day's work made Garfield President, and then to think he should go back on all his promises there made, under the influence of Blaine." Thus the implacable who confessed that he had gone clear over to Democracy rattled on to show how bitterly some men can feel over ancient history. WALTER WELLMAN.

DEPEW NOT A CANDIDATE.

A Letter to That Effect Received by a Western Delegate.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—[Globe-Democrat Special.]—"Mr. Depew will not be a candidate."

This exceedingly important declaration is quoted from a private letter just received from New York. The letter is addressed to a gentleman who is one of the delegates-at-large from a Western State, and who will be a prominent figure in the convention. The announcement of Mr. Depew's conclusion is from a gentleman in his confidence, and is regarded by the recipient as entirely authoritative. The letter was shown to the correspondent today, and this is the first publication of its contents. The explanation of Mr. Depew's position is this: He has satisfied himself fully, by careful inquiry, that he is not the most available man for the party to nominate. He believes that he could carry New York, but he believes that his record as a railroad President and a corporation lawyer might cost some Northwestern Electoral votes. Having satisfied himself on this score, he counts himself out of the list.

The letter which contains this interesting bit of news also brings the information that there is no likelihood of the New York delegation acting together in the support of any one candidate. Assurances had been given Mr. Depew of nearly the entire vote of the New York delegation, but now that he will not be before the convention all the present indications are against a concentration on any other man. It is believed that Sherman will get a dozen votes out of New York, that Gresham will get fully as many, and that the remainder will be distributed impartially. Hiscock may get a few complimentary votes on the first ballot from New York delegates, but it is certain that he will not get the full vote of the State, or anything like it. The best information that can be got points to a general scattering of the New York vote. Most of the delegates from that State are men entirely new in National Conventions. Indeed, only thirteen of the seventy-two were in the delegation four years ago. Six of the thirteen were out and out Arthur men, and six were just as loud for Blaine. The unlucky thirteenth cast the solitary vote which was given to Bob Lincoln in 1884. It seems to be pretty generally understood that Warner Miller, who is one of the New York delegates-at-large, will be agreed upon by the National Committee for Temporary Chairman of the convention.

THE DAY'S NEWS AT MILWAUKEE.

Death of Brewer Fred Miller—War on Gamblers—Other Events.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 11.—[Special.]—Fred Miller, one of the leading brewers of this city, died this morning from the effects of a cancer. Mr. Miller leaves an estate of upwards of half a million dollars, including, besides his Milwaukee brewery, a brewery in Dakota and numerous valuable storage warehouses and other buildings in various cities. The deceased was 64 years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

The police today arrested a dozen or more foreign gamblers and other well-dressed young men who had no visible means of support. Two weeks ago the police ordered all of this class to leave the city and as many as remained were arrested today.

The Sheriff has attached 14,365 shares of stock belonging to John E. Burton, besides over 5,000 shares of stock belonging to other mining kings, to satisfy executions in favor of their creditors.

Judge Noyes today held as valid the ordinance recently passed by the Council increasing the license fee for street-cars from $10 to $15. The street-car companies will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

Dr. William Fox has been called to Washington to attend the wife of Secretary Vilas.

Matthew Van Hardt, 5 years old, while playing on Clinton street in front of his home this evening, was run over by a street-car and instantly killed, the wheels passing over his head.

SMUT MACHINES.

The Rev. Mr. Pendleton Sends an Abject Apology to President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The campaign smut machines, which were started before the St. Louis Convention, have been smashed, and it is probable that no further attempt will be made to make political capital out of circulating libelous and silly scandals concerning Mr. Cleveland and his domestic affairs. The President has received a letter from the Rev. C. H. Pendleton, the Baptist minister of Worcester, Mass., who, it is charged, made himself responsible for the publication of the offensive yarns about the President and his wife, in which the reverend gentleman is said to have made an abject apology for what he has said about the President and Mrs. Cleveland. He says that he heard the stories while in Washington attending the Baptist Convention, and that he repeated them when he returned home, but did not intend that they should be made public. He declares that he will vote for Mr. Cleveland in the fall.

With Blaine Out of the Way.

Oakland (Cal.) *Tribune*: With Blaine out of the way the leading men of both parties think all factions will finally concentrate upon either Gresham or Depew, the latter being regarded as the residuary legatee of the Maine man. The feeling in favor of Gresham is rapidly growing in New York and New England, and the West Virginia delegation, which has been counted for Blaine under any circumstances, will vote for Gresham from the start and stay by him. There are Gresham men in the North and South Carolina delegations, and they may be found scattered among the delegates from other Southern States.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued the following incorporation licenses:

The Monarch Building & Loan Association of Cook County; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, Charles Sparre, Gustavus Anderson, Gustaf Hallborn, John M. Peterson, and Squire Rush Harris.

The Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company of Ottawa, Ill.; capital, $100,000; incorporators, T. J. Evans, William E. Bowman, George L. Eldredge, and James Briggs.

The Springfield Furnace Company of East St. Louis; capital, $1,000,000; incorporators, M. C. Hawley, John S. Rogers, and Cliff Glover.

The Chicago Light Company of Chicago; to produce and sell power and light produced by electricity; capital, $40,000; incorporators, Jesse Scribner, Charles F. Clark, and M. J. Grogan.

The New York Novelty & Puzzle Company of East St. Louis; capital, $4,000; incorporators, Charles B. James, Charles H. Davis, and J. W. Davis.

The Wheel Toboggan Company of Chicago; capital, $30,000; incorporators, Ullman Strong, Frank A. Wunder, and Alison E. Mosser.

The Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, Illinois Adelphi Chapter of Evanston, Ill., filed a certificate of organization, with Charles F. Piper, George F. Sugg, and George Stringer as organizers.

Also the Soldiers' Circle of Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Catlin, Vermilion County, to hold a burial place for deceased soldiers, with J. W. Newlon, William Jamieson, C. T. Caraway, William Hawkins, and Joseph Buckingham as managers and directors.

Four Lives Lost in a Boat.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 11.—A boat containing five men was upset near Vinal Haven yesterday, and John Smith, Harry Smith, William J. Bishop, and Edward Fellows were drowned.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla requires smaller doses, and is more effective, than any other blood medicines.

ATTACKS THE HUMORIST.

WOODBURN OF NEVADA PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO SUNSET COX.

The Western Gentleman Indulges in Some Broad Insinuations—A Southern Congressman's Novel Ideas Concerning the Solution of the Tariff Question—Democrats Arraigned for Their Position on Pension Legislation—More Money for Letter-Carriers—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Today in the House Mr. Woodburn of Nevada made a bitter personal attack upon Mr. Cox of New York, taking for his text extracts from Mr. Cox's tariff speech in which he characterized Nevada as a "rotten borough" and ridiculed its representative in the House. The gentleman, he said, called Nevada a rotten borough, but he defied the gentleman to name any instance of the purchase of the Legislature of that State. He defied the gentleman to name a time in her history when there had not been an honest vote, honestly counted. Nevada never had to boast of a Connolly, a Sweeney, a Cardoza, a Field, or an Ingersoll, and it was to her credit that she had never produced a Cox. [Laughter.] She needed no Canada on her border to shelter her thieves and political scoundrels. Unlike the State of New York, the capacity of her ballot-boxes was limited by the quantity of votes cast; and if the Blair bill became a law his constituents would not get cents where the gentleman's constituents would get dollars. If all the corruption fund that would be expended to carry the Empire State for Cleveland were put into Virginia City, it would not have a perceptible influence on any one of the four wards. He had always heard that the gentleman was the wit and the humorist of the House, but he had never been convinced of it until the gentleman delivered his speech on the tariff. He remembered that when Ben Butler "shoo flied" the gentleman into silence the people believed that he would forever cease to pose as the funny man of Congress. But the gentleman had evidently become jealous of Mr. Allen of Mississippi, and in a desperate effort to regain his shattered reputation had selected his (Woodburn's) name for a humorous analysis. If his name were the same as that of the gentleman from New York he would have the good sense never to permit it to be the subject of criticism on the floor of the House. He had read modern and ancient, sacred and profane, history, and he had failed to find that the name of Cox was ever associated with a decent or conspicuous achievement. The Almighty had never destined to immortality a man bearing the name of Cox. He then quoted Mr. Cox's remarks eulogistic of the Celt and derogatory of the Saxons, and commented upon the marvelous change which had come over the sentiments of the gentleman since he wrote "The Buckeye Abroad." From this book he quoted to show that in 1854 Mr. Cox had held views derogatory to the Celt, and he declared that the Buckeye in Ohio was totally different from the Buckeye when he placed his carpet bag in Tammany Hall. The gentleman was Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Mr. Woodburn then went into an analysis of Mr. Cox's middle name of Sullivan, and denied that gentleman's claim that he was a descendant of Gen. Sullivan of Revolutionary fame. In conclusion he replied to the charge in regard to A. S. Hewitt having apologized to the British Minister because the House passed a resolution of inquiry as to the trial of an American citizen by a British court, but his time having expired he stated that he would take the floor tomorrow upon a question of privilege and address the House on the subject.

Mr. Cox said that he had been advised by friends on both sides of the House to pay no attention to this nonsense. For many years this book, "The Buckeye Abroad," had been quoted against him on many subjects. Though a young man, he had in that book vindicated, as every young American should, the doctrine of our Constitution as to religious toleration. He had paid a visit to Ireland and had paid a tribute to the people of that country. The gentleman should have made this attack upon him during the debate on the tariff. The bullet had gone by, and the gentleman did not know enough at the time to know that he was hurt. He did not know it because he was an incarnate suppressio veri. That was Irish for a man who did not tell the truth all through. [Laughter.] He admitted the gentleman's assertion that he was a better lawyer than he (Cox) was. He had therefore referred to Blackstone and found that when the grand jury had heard the evidence and found the accusation groundless it formally entered on the back of the bill "ignoreus." If the gentleman were indicted for intelligence and for telling the whole truth and the grand jury kept to the old custom, it would write on the back of the bill, "ignoramus." [Laughter.] All he had to say to the gentleman in conclusion was: "Dig, dig, little mole; dig under ground; there's sunlight in the sky."

LITTLE HOPE FOR ITS PASSAGE.

A Florida Member Who Is Anxious to Settle the Tariff Question Suddenly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—In the House today Mr. Dougherty of Florida introduced a resolution reciting that at this time there seems to be no probability of the passage at this session of Congress of the Mills bill; that there is a large surplus in the Treasury which is daily accumulating to the detriment of general business, and which tends to the contracting of the circulating medium of the country; that the uncertainty as to whether the Mills bill in its present shape will ever become law is, to say the least, great, almost certainly not in time to give the relief demanded; and that the late unfortunate and unnecessary civil war made an enormous and daily increasing pension list just and necessary; that the success of the armies of the United States made possible and secured the accumulation of large private and corporate fortunes all over the country; and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report to the House bills: First, repealing all laws providing for internal revenue taxation, and removing all such tax except that now collected upon spirits distilled in whole or part of grain, and upon malt liquors; second, providing for the levy and collection of a graduated tax upon all incomes of persons, corporations, associations, and trusts of $5,000 and upward per annum, the proceeds of said income tax to be devoted exclusively to the payment of pensions; third, providing that all articles or products not manufactured or produced in the United States shall enter the ports of the United States free of all import duty.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Mr. Grosvenor Makes a Desperate Struggle for Pension Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—In the House today Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio offered a resolution assigning July 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 for the consideration of general pension legislation, precedence to be given to the arrears limitation repeal and the dependent pension bills. The resolution was accompanied by a long preamble, to the reading of which (as being a stump speech) Mr. Springer of Illinois objected. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor withdrew the resolution, stating that he would get the preamble into the record in a speech. The House proceeded to the consideration of District business, the first bill called up being that to increase the police force of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Grosvenor took the floor upon this bill, commenting sarcastically upon the fact that all pension legislation in the House had been laid aside in order to enable the body to consider a bill increasing the police force of the District. He referred to the fact that the surplus was still accumulating, that the fiscal year was nearing its close with the appropriation bills still undisposed of, and finally came to the gist of his remarks with a consideration of the various general pension bills which had been reported to the House or introduced in the House.

Mr. Grosvenor then said that a petition had been presented to the Committee on Rules, signed by all the Republicans who were present in the House, asking for the assignment of time to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and respectfully calling attention to the demand there was in the country for pension legislation. That petition had been presented about a month ago. Before that time two requests had been made, on the formal action of the Committee on Invalid Pensions for time to consider some pension bills. Up to this time the Committee on Rules had not assigned one day or one hour to the consideration of pension bills. While it had given days to nearly every other committee, it had stubbornly refused to let the Committee on Invalid Pensions have a day. The Republican party in its platform at Chicago had pledged itself to substantial pensions to the soldiers, and the Democratic party in its platform had also announced itself in favor of liberal pensions. But, unfortunately, in the recent utterances of the Democratic party at St. Louis there was no word, no reference, no suggestion that the Democratic party in the future proposed to carry out its promises to the Union soldiers of the country.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, as one of the minority members of the Committee on Rules, said that, so far as he knew, there had been no meeting of the committee for some weeks. The other minority member, Mr. Reed of Maine, and himself had asked that a meeting be called, in order that they might properly voice the sentiments of the Republican members of the House, but they had heard nothing in regard to it.

Mr. Grosvenor then said he wanted the soldiers of the country to understand that the minority was utterly powerless to call up a pension bill except with the consent and through the will of the majority, as expressed by the Committee on Rules.

SEVERAL MORMONS PARDONED.

The President has granted a pardon to George L. Weber of Montana, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced Nov. 3, 1883, to twenty years' imprisonment. Pardons have also been granted to John Bishop of Minnesota, selling whisky to Indians, sentenced Oct. 7, 1887, to thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of $500; John R. Barnes of Utah, cohabitation, sentenced April 30, 1888, to three months' imprisonment and $300 fine; Zial Riggs of Utah, bigamy; W. P. McConnell of Montana, counterfeiting, sentenced May 18, 1886, to two and one-half years; and R. D. Jones of Utah, bigamy.

MORE CARRIERS NEEDED.

The Postmaster-General today sent to Congress an additional estimate of appropriation for the free-delivery service for the next fiscal year of $1,021,200. This additional amount the Postmaster-General says is necessary to carry out the provisions of the act extending the Eight-Hour law to the letter-carriers. It is estimated that it will be necessary to employ 1,600 more carriers—an increase of 25 per cent—to bring the hours of letter-carriers within the provisions of the law.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has increased the Post-Office Appropriation bill by $1,549,000.

The Senate has placed on its calendar the bill for the construction of a temporary dam at the Rock Island Arsenal.

The fishery treaty came up in the Senate again today, and Mr. Gray spoke in support of its ratification, defending Mr. Bayard, the President, and the provisions of the proposed compact.

Talks with members of the House Appropriations Committee indicate that the chances for favorable action on the proposition for extending the Chicago Post-Office Building are not encouraging.

Senator Cullom today presented in the Senate a petition of the Congregational Church asking that an act be passed preventing the Interior Department from prohibiting the use of the vernacular in Indian schools.

Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte called at the White House today and paid his respects to the President. He subsequently had an interview with Secretary Fairchild at the Treasury Department.

The Senate Sub-Committee on the Tariff today heard the views of the cotton-bagging-makers on the tariff. The committee was told that the cotton-bagging manufactories had been established with imported machinery upon which a duty of 40 per cent had been paid, and that the capacity of these establishments was now fully 100 per cent in advance of the demand for bagging.

GRESHAM'S GROWING STRENGTH.

One of Harrison's Friends Thinks the Jurist Should Be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Globe-Democrat Special.]—Since the defeat of Gray for the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket there is a decided feeling here that the Hoosier State will go Republican this fall. The Democrats believed that Mr. Gray, if placed on the National ticket, would carry the State, but none of them now pretend to believe that Thurman will help the party in Indiana. Politicians of cool heads concede that the "Old Bandana" was what nominated Mr. Thurman. Everybody realized that he was a played-out statesman who in years gone by wielded considerable influence, but when his Vice-Presidential boom was started, mostly for the purpose of scattering the forces of one of two candidates obnoxious to the Administration, nobody anticipated that a red rag would so wildly enthuse the Democracy that his nomination would become inevitable. But it is done, and upon sober reflection there are shrewd Democrats who believe a serious blunder has been made.

The opportunity of carrying Indiana, it is believed, has been thrown away. Mr. Gray is a shrewd politician, and it was believed that as the Vice-Presidential candidate he could have carried the State. As a mere private in the rear ranks of the Democracy, however, he has nothing to give, and political promises will avail him nothing. This being the condition of affairs, it is the general sentiment among Republicans at the Capital that the Chicago Convention should be wise, and in its wisdom embrace the opportunity which the Democrats have thrown away. They should make assurance doubly sure by placing an Indiana man on the ticket. This will be the drift of sentiment among the politicians, and in this connection the name of Gresham is universally mentioned. First, that it is considered wise and politic to place an Indiana man on the ticket, and it follows that the Indiana candidates are discussed. There are only two who are at all seriously considered. They are Gresham and Harrison, both candidates for the first place.

A Republican Congressman from Indiana, who is an avowed supporter of Harrison, sums up the situation in the following language:

"Indiana has been instructed for Harrison. I am for Harrison, and all the members of the delegation, so far as I know, are for Harrison. Harrison is a shrewd politician, able, and as a public official and private citizen his record is excellent, but he is no better than Gresham. With the politicians in our State Harrison is strong, but Gresham is popular with the masses of the people. Harrison can carry the State, and so can Gresham. Indeed, I believe Gresham could carry it by a bigger majority than Harrison. Gresham seems to be gaining outside the State and Harrison doesn't. The Gresham boom didn't amount to much in Indiana, but it is certainly spreading in other sections of the Union. Of course I am for Harrison, but I begin to believe it would be better politics for Indiana to vote for Gresham after it casts the first few ballots for Harrison."

This is the way a Harrison man, who has watched the Gresham movement with absolute astonishment, expresses himself. He believes now that Harrison has been distanced, but as a political follower of the ex-Senator he is pledged to his support to the end. He adds, however:

"Of course, if the convention wants Gresham in preference to Harrison, Indiana, like Barkis, will be found willing."

Launch of a Steamship.

CHESTER, Pa., June 9.—The steamship City of Birmingham, built by Roach & Co. of this city for the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, Ga., was launched today. The vessel is 320 feet long, 42½ feet beam, has triple expansion engines, corrugated furnaces, and steam-steering apparatus, and is supplied with the most approved arrangements for handling cargo economically. She can carry 7,000 bales of cotton and has a dead-weight capacity of 2,300 gross tons. Her name is bestowed in honor of Birmingham, Ala., which is an important point on the Central Railroad of Georgia, a direct line of railway, just built by the Central Railroad of Georgia. Miss Pauline Caldwell, daughter of the President of the Elyton Land Company, which laid out and owns the city of Birmingham, christened the ship and broke a bottle of champagne over her bow. Many representative men were present, Birmingham interests being represented by a large delegation, and there were also present prominent parties of the South and from New York and Philadelphia.

Children Run Away to Be Married.

MILLERSBURG, Ky., June 11.—[Special.]—Miss Mattie Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton, a wealthy farmer near this place eloped to Aberdeen, O., with Mr. C. Capper of Nepton, Ky., and was married Sunday night at 9 o'clock. Miss Hamilton is 14 years old and Capper 17.

Bisckall's best coffee, 5 lbs. for $1.

FULLER AGAIN LAID OVER.

CRANKS SEND FOOLISH LETTERS TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

No Doubt of the Chicago Man's Ultimate Confirmation—An Authoritative Statement as to Thurman's Bandana, His Snuff, and Other Private Habits—Pension Bureau Employes Solicited to Buy Gen. Black's Pictures—People Who Are Leaving Washington for the West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—[Special.]—Action on Mr. Fuller's nomination was postponed for two weeks by the Judiciary Committee today. The motion to this effect was made by Senator Vest, but it was done at Senator Edmunds' request. Senators Hoar, Wilson, and perhaps others, will be at Chicago next Monday, so that it would not be possible to get a quorum then. The understanding today was that final action would be taken in a fortnight, and that if a majority of the committee think Mr. Fuller not qualified for the position of Chief Justice they will agree to make an adverse report at once, so that the Senate can take up and discuss the nomination. Some of the Democrats threaten that if the committee does not report within a fortnight they will move to discharge it from further consideration of the nomination. This, however, is a bluff. It is based on the idea of the Democrats that the purpose of the majority in the Judiciary Committee is to stave off action till after the Presidential election. This, however, is nonsense. The Judiciary Committee took the same course in Mr. Fuller's nomination that it always takes. It was not possible and was not desired to confirm him in the week which intervened between sending in his nomination and the adjournment of the Supreme Court, and his confirmation any time before the adjournment of Congress will answer. The charges which have been filed against him have been looked upon as trivial, but at the same time they could not be passed over without investigation. It is stated that the transcript of the court record in the case of which ex-Judge Dunlevy complained satisfied all the members of the committee that there was nothing in the charges. Today, however, a letter was received from an alleged client of Mr. Fuller who thought his attorney had not been faithful to his interests. The ground for this was that he had seen Mr. Fuller talking confidentially with the attorney on the other side. The "suspicious" circumstances were detailed at length, but the impression made on the committee was not such as to cause anxiety to Mr. Fuller's friends. For some reason about every crank in the country seems to be taking an interest in the nomination. Many of these people write to Senators Farwell and Cullom, but as the Illinois Senators know the character of their correspondents the rubbish goes into the waste basket. Others write directly to the Judiciary Committee, whose members do not know the writers and have to take the time to find out something about them.

A friend of Thurman who knows him both in a social and business way gave some interesting facts today about the ex-Senator. "To judge from the newspaper stories," he said, "one would imagine that the Senator was a most inveterate snuff-taker. Now that idea is all wrong. The Senator uses snuff moderately. In fact, I have often known the snuff in his box to become dry and caked up simply because he used it so sparingly. That shows you how moderate he is. Did you ever hear anything about the Senator's smoking? No! Well, I thought not. Everybody knows that he is a snuff-taker, but few have ever thought about his using tobacco in any other form. The truth is, the Judge smokes more than he snuffs—he will average ten cigars a day."

"Are they good or bad?"

"I am not much of a smoker myself, but I should say they were of good quality and of medium strength."

"What kind of snuff does the old gentleman use?"

"It is the ordinary Scotch snuff. He carries it in a plain box, and unlike the snuff-takers of a century ago has no weakness or vanity for fancy or expensive boxes."

"What is the regulation Thurman bandana, linen, cotton, or silk?"

"Silk; and although some of the papers have said there is no telling what kind they are talking about. However, there is nothing peculiar about his bandana. It is the ordinary kind, such as can be bought in any store, and Mrs. Thurman has bought them for the Judge in this city, New York, and other places. And while talking about that let me tell you that when the Judge wears a dress suit he always has a white handkerchief in his pocket."

"What is the Senator's homelife like?"

"He is devotedly attached to Mrs. Thurman and his children, a son and two daughters, both of whom are married. He is simple in his habits. There is a good deal of the old school courtliness of manner about him. He is never austere and frigid, and I have known him to be interrupted in the midst of letters of importance by some pronounced bore, and yet he never displayed the slightest signs of impatience. The Judge makes a practice of reading the Bible through in three languages every year. Every day he reads a chapter or so in Latin, French, and English, and then he compares the three versions to see how they correspond. I suppose you are familiar with the newspaper stories of Judge Thurman having kept a private bottle in his committee-room when he was in the Senate. I don't know about that, but I do know that there isn't a drop of liquor kept in the Judge's house. Mrs. Thurman is a strict believer in temperance, and for that reason the Judge defers to her wishes and keeps no liquor on hand. The Judge reads a good deal. He sits up nearly every night until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning studying historical, scientific, and philosophical works. He is very fond of young men and has a special affection for them."

There are queer hints about the sale of Gen. Black's pictures for getting up campaign funds. Within a few days the employés of the Pension Bureau have received a circular from a Baltimore firm offering Gen. Black's pictures for sale. The circular is accompanied with a copy of a letter from Gen. Black commending the picture as a good one. This has given rise to the rumor that possibly a portion of the proceeds of the sales may be applied for campaign purposes, especially since it emanates from Baltimore, where Gorman and Higgins hold full sway. Of course it is possible that this sale of the Pension Commissioner's pictures has nothing to do with politics, and that no record will be kept of those who do not make purchases, but it is unusual for the head of a great department to write a letter commending his own picture to be used as an advertisement among his employés. It makes some of them feel that they are obliged to buy a photograph, or their chief will be informed of their neglect. Some queer things are done under a reform administration.

An error has been discovered in the act approved by the President Saturday, which contains, among other things, a clause intended to continue available $190,000 heretofore appropriated for heating apparatus for new public buildings for twenty-three different cities, so as to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fulfill contracts entered into for the purpose named up to the close of this month. Treasury officials are of opinion that, as the new act contains erroneous reference to the previous appropriation act (naming it as the act of March 3, 1881, instead of 1887), the passage of another act declaring the true intention of Congress will be necessary. Among the public buildings are those at Peoria, Quincy, Terre Haute, New Albany, Toledo, Leavenworth, and Council Bluffs.

The *National Republican* died today without a kick and without warning—so far as the outside public was concerned. An announcement had been made that it would be merged with the *Post* at or about the 1st of next month, when the amalgamation under the new syndicate was to take effect. The editors, reporters, foremen, compositors, and other employés had all intended to insert in tomorrow's issue of the paper "Want" advertisements offering their services to anybody who might desire to employ them; but this afternoon the abrupt announcement of the suspension of the paper came like a thunder clap.

Mrs. Cullom and Miss Cullom will leave for Springfield next Saturday and will not return until the opening of the next session. Senator Cullom may accompany them as far as Chicago and remain until the close of the Republican Convention.

Congressman Hopkins of Aurora left for home with his family today. He will remain in Illinois till after the Chicago Convention.

JIM FISK'S DEATH.

Revelations Showing the Woman in the Case Was Not Josie Mansfield.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia *Times*: Some truth at last about the seemingly never to be forgotten Fisk-Stokes tragedy.

Ever since the recently and falsely rumored death at Delanco, N. J., of the notorious Josie Mansfield the male gossips of New York, particularly those who frequent the Hoffman House, have been discussing anew the features of the tragedy of sixteen years ago. Of course no two of them are agreed as to the inner history of the famous case, and, strangely enough, none of them were right. Nor has the truth of it ever been publicly told. Any reawakening of interest in the matter is extremely repugnant to the quiet, unobtrusive, and popular man whose keen business ability has made the Hoffman House and its café the most talked-of public resort in this country. But the recent discussion has induced him to talk frankly on the subject to a few of his intimates. As a consequence, let me say, although the declaration will be received with incredulous surprise, that Josie Mansfield was in no way related to the tragedy in the Grand Central Hotel in January, 1872. For sixteen years she has been spoken of as the woman in the contest for whose favor Fisk fell. As a matter of fact Fisk had long before his death abandoned Josie Mansfield for Montaland, the ballet dancer, and subsequently for another woman, who lived with her mother, brother, and two sisters at the Grand Central Hotel, where the killing of Fisk took place. The origin of the fatal quarrel was really in an oil refinery belonging to Stokes' mother, and which Fisk was so desirous of forcing into the then embryotic Standard Oil combination that he persecuted and pursued Stokes with hired detectives of the Erie Railroad until Stokes turned and shot him. It is true that Stokes and Josie Mansfield were close friends at this time, but she had ceased to have any relations with Fisk.

And yet there was a woman in the case. Let me tell the story:

I sat in the Hoffman House restaurant at breakfast with a friend and saw her pass. Mr. Stokes sat at another table, and I saw him and my friend exchange glances and a smile as she went by the windows. Both evidently recognized her. She was handsome and had passed the middle age. Her hair was tinged with gray. She was richly yet not loudly dressed. She had once been a handsome woman, and had been notorious for years. I asked who she was. "I will tell you later on," was his reply, and subsequently he did so, beginning with the remark: "That was the woman in the Fisk case." Then he told me the remarkable story in detail, which has never been published to my knowledge. I suppress the present name of the woman, as it is that of a renowned officer of the army who was the hero of a remarkable engineering feat of the late war that saved to the Union cause a fleet of gunboats. This woman was his wife. She was from Lexington, Ky., where she was known as Minnie White. At an early age she drifted into wild life in New Orleans. She had a husband who went into the Confederate service, but that did not deter her from marrying Gen. B— of the Union forces. After the occupation of New Orleans by Butler the force under Gen. B— was for a long time confronted by the Confederates under her first husband. She frequently passed from one camp to the other, and she so managed that a large amount of cotton was carried to New Orleans for her spouse. Gen. Butler seized it. Her husband in the Union army suddenly and mysteriously died. She was arrested, charged with his taking off. A court-martial, headed by Gen. James B. Steedman of Ohio, tried her, but could not prove her guilty, and she was released. But Butler held on to the cotton. She went to Washington and appealed to President Johnson to release her contraband goods, and did not appeal in vain. But there arose a scandal, and Johnson had to fight a little shy of her for a time. She had some sort of connection with the famous "French arms scandal" of Johnson's Administration, and was supposed to be the woman who negotiated the sale of arms to the French Government. She came to New York and for a time lived with James Fisk Jr., before he met either Mansfield, Montaland, or the Morse woman.

Now for the inner history.

The day of the shooting of Fisk Edward S. Stokes was passing the Grand Central Hotel when Mrs. Gen. B— beckoned to him from the parlor window, and he crossed the street and joined her in the public parlor. He knew nothing of the presence of friends of Fisk in the hotel, nor that he visited the place. After some conversation Mrs. B— left by the entrance for ladies, Stokes agreeing to remain until she was fairly out of the way. As she left the hotel door Fisk's carriage drove up. She stepped into a drug store, frightened at the prospect of the two men meeting. A moment later Fisk had entered, and she returned to the door to prevent a meeting. Too late! Stokes, at the head of the stairs, had fired. Fisk fell on the steps. Mrs. B— picked up the pistol which fell from Fisk's hand and fled with it. Fisk's pistol never could be found, but pending Stokes' trial the woman told him what she had done, and offered to produce the weapon and testify to the facts for $10,000 in cash. The friend who tells me this was a friend of Stokes and of one of his lawyers, and at their request he investigated the character of the woman. It was so bad that the defense did not dare to call her, even if they could have brought themselves to the point of paying for the woman's testimony. Gen. Steedman knew her career in New Orleans and Washington. Her cross-examination on trial would have brought out the facts in regard to Johnson, with whom Steedman was friendly, and he gave the woman the worst character he could. Thus it happened that the woman and the pistol in the Fisk case were never produced.

And these are facts.

A Silly Charge Disproved.

State of Indiana, County of Harrison, s. s.—In 1860, when the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham was a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature from this county, his Democratic opponents made and published the following charge against Judge Gresham—viz.:

"Walter Q. Gresham, the present candidate for Representative in Harrison County, said in a speech in Louden School-House, in Spencer Township, 1855, when he was a candidate for Clerk against William W. McMahon, in a discussion with John Mathes, that the American, or Know-Nothing, party did not have to persuade him to become a member of their order, for he always had an American heart; that he was brought up in the Town of Lanesville, where Americans could hardly get to the polls to vote for lazy, lousy, filthy, lop-eared, greasy Dutch; that he was in favor of stopping emigration from the old country to ours; that they were prisoners and paupers; that the prisons, jails, and almshouses had been emptied and brought here."

Now we, the undersigned, citizens of Harrison County, State of Indiana, take pleasure in saying that we were present at the above-mentioned meeting and heard Judge Gresham's speech on that occasion, and that Judge Gresham did not, either directly or indirectly, use the language imputed to him.

FELIX G. BELL,
JOHN B. BURGESS,
WILLIAM S. LOUDON.

State of Indiana, Harrison County, ss.—Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the county and State aforesaid, this 1st day of June, 1888. SAMUEL PFRIMMER, N. P.

Woman's Work.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a successful housekeeper the first requisite is good health. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments, and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

GARBAGE CREMATORY.

SUCCESS OF THE SCHEME FOR DISPOSING OF REFUSE MATTER.

Description of the Furnace and the Manner in Which It Is Operated—Decomposed Vegetable Matter and Hens' Feathers—What Assistant Commissioner of Health Thompson Says of the System—The Estimate for Fuel—A Suggestion to the Public.

The garbage crematory is now in successful operation, burning about fifty tons of garbage per day—all that is offered to it. It has a capacity of 150 tons per day, but at present it does not receive enough to warrant running it at more than a third of its capacity. Most of the refuse comes from South Water street and that is particularly hard to consume because it contains so much water. All the garbage of the West Side is also taken to the crematory, but from the North and South Sides the haul is too long.

The crematory is located on Grand avenue, a short distance northwest of the intersection of West Indiana street and Western avenue. It cannot be better or more accurately described than it is in Assistant Commissioner of Health Thompson's report under the date of May 1. He says:

"The dimensions of the garbage furnace proper are: Length, 69 feet; width, 18 feet and 8 inches; hight, 21 feet. At the extreme ends of the furnace the fire is made which passes under the grate upon which the garbage is thrown. There are three, one large and two small furnaces, for burning garbage, and midway between them is located the smokestack, which is 42 inches in diameter inside and 90 feet high. The south furnace is exactly twice the size of those in the north section. The furnace in every particular is constructed upon scientific principles for generating heat. There are three tiers of doors opening into the crematory. The upper one is for receiving the garbage, the middle one for stirring the material, the lower or bottom tier for taking out the ashes and débris of the burned garbage. The whole structure is inclosed with a frame building ninety feet long, fifty-two feet wide, and twenty-eight and one-half feet high. The roof of the building is flush with the street that the wagons may drive upon and discharge their loads into chutes which deposit the material upon an iron platform immediately in front of the doors, where a man stands to receive, separate, and feed the fire. Eight wagons can be unloaded at the same time.

The site is admirably adapted to the purpose, there being sufficient capacity for the débris of the furnace for the next three years, it being located in an old quarry containing five acres and an average depth of fifty feet."

The furnace is constructed on what is known as the Mann patent, and one now in successful operation in Montreal was used as the model. The Chicago furnace, however, has double the capacity of that in Montreal. Its cost was $11,287.60, but Mr. Thompson estimates that, with experience gained in its construction, it could be duplicated at the proper season of the year for $5,000. But this is not true in regard to the working of the furnace in his report:

"The question as to the best and safest method of disposing of garbage and other refuse matter collected daily in populous cities is one that has agitated the public mind for many years, and I think up to this time all plans and inventions for the destruction of garbage have signally failed to accomplish the object for which they were created, and sanitarians are still endeavoring to unravel the problem. I am not prepared to say that Chicago has solved the problem by the adoption of the Mann furnace, but I am certain that, from observations made, it is the most practicable for the material we have to destroy, and that the theory of the destruction of refuse matter by fire is the correct one from a sanitary standpoint."

"Is there any offensive odor from the combustion?" Mr. Thompson was asked.

"None whatever. The only odor comes from the burning of chicken feathers, and that is not in the least unhealthy."

"What kind of garbage do you find it the most difficult to consume?"

"Decomposed vegetables. They have about 80 per cent of water and it requires intense and protracted heat to evaporate the water. Animal matter contains sufficient carbon for its own destruction after once on fire."

"Then the South water street garbage must be the most difficult to take care of?"

"Why don't you take the garbage of the North and South Sides?"

"We can if it is hauled to us, but the haul is too long."

"Running at a third of the full capacity how much fuel do you use?"

"Six tons per day in a day. I started in with the idea that we could run at full capacity with about four tons per day, but on the strength of the first month's experience I changed that estimate to seven tons a day, and that is what my report gives. However, the men were unfamiliar with their work then, and now, running much more evenly, I am confident now that we can run the crematory at its full capacity with about five tons of coal per day, and that is pretty close to my original estimate."

Mr. Thompson says that the work at the crematory would be much easier if people would clean their ashes and their garbage into the same barrel. That makes unnecessary trouble.

The Rights of the Gas Company.

Ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton sent in a written opinion to the West Park Board at yesterday's meeting concerning the right of the West Side gas company to charge exorbitant prices for connecting the gas-pipes with its mains. Rival companies which wished to furnish street lamps on Ashland avenue, and which attempted to bid against the West Side company, were shut out by the fact that that company refused to give them permission to connect service-pipes with its mains for a less price than $10 for each lamp. Mr. Hamilton said the gas company was created by a special charter, and was, to a great extent, a public and not a private corporation. It had not the right to refuse to furnish gas to any person who was willing to pay a reasonable price for it. Since the Park Board had constructed the boulevards it had its own service-pipes from the lamps to the mains and could then compel the gas company to connect the pipes with its mains for a reasonable price. It had no right to charge an extortionate or unreasonable price for the privilege. When asked concerning the liability of the gas company to pay for damage due to leakage of gas from its mains and pipes, Mr. Hamilton said that the West Park Board could make the gas company pay for the trees it had lost if they could prove that they were killed by the gas which leaked from the pipes. The opinion of the attorney was referred to a committee, and in all probability action will be commenced for damages. The assessment roll for the improvement on West Twelfth street and Ogden avenue was finally adopted by the board. The improvement will cost the property-owners $17.02 per front foot, to be paid in four yearly installments. A number of the Twelfth street property-owners were present at the meeting to protest against the use of asphaltum on the boulevard. They wanted granit, but it was too late to change.

The Annie Redmond Kidnaping.

June 20 the reward of $500 offered by John Redmond for the recovery of his little daughter Annie will be withdrawn. Mr. Redmond was asked last night his reasons for taking this step. He replied that he had come to the conclusion that his daughter could be recovered quite as well if no reward were outstanding. He thought that the amount would be no inducement to the kidnapers, and that if the girl were kidnaped for the purpose of extorting a ransom it would take a much larger sum to satisfy the greed of those in possession of the child. He was also of the opinion that for the future it would be quite as well to prosecute the search on the quiet. He had not, he said, relied on his own judgment entirely, but was following the advice of men well able to advise him in the case. The withdrawal of the reward did not mean that the search would be given up, on the contrary, it would be prosecuted with more vigor than ever.

Suicide of Henry Weiss.

Henry Weiss, for many years in the employ of Koh, Nathan & Fischer, committed suicide Sunday afternoon in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. His wife is the daughter of Sigmund Hyman, the jeweler, and the young man moved in the best Hebrew circles in the city. He had a passion for gambling, and it resulted in his death. He lost all his ready money at a card-table in San Francisco and then made a draft on his house, which was dishonored. Despair he ended his life. The blow was a terrible one to his friends and relatives in Chicago.

Smoke Richmond Straight-Cut (No. 1) or Virginia Brights, cigarettes, and get a beautiful album containing 150 flags of all nations and States of the United States.

Bound to lead in low prices for furniture and draperies. Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

SHERIDAN AT WINCHESTER.

An Interview with the Woman Who Gave Him His Information About the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Everything about Sheridan is of interest now, and the *Star* published an interview with Mrs. Bensal, who, as Miss Rebecca Wright, gave the little General the secret information on which he fought the battle of Sept. 19, 1864, and captured Winchester, Va. Miss Wright was then about 25 years old. Her family was one of the few in Winchester who had remained loyal to the Union. The Confederates had made her father a prisoner, although a non-combatant, because of his opinions, and he had died of confinement and hardships. It happened that a wounded Confederate officer was boarding in the town, and accidentally became acquainted with Miss Wright. As they were strangers, with little of common interest to talk about, their conversation naturally drifted into a discussion of the war, in the course of which he let drop a great deal of information about the strength of Gen. Early's forces, their disposition, and the plans of the campaign. These particulars she retained in her memory, although having then no expectation of using them. One day she was visited by a colored man who was allowed to pass freely through the lines in his occupation as a peddler of vegetables. He delivered to her a little packet of tin foil which he had been carrying in his mouth for several hours, prepared to swallow if halted and searched by any of the suspicious soldiers. Unfolding it she found inside a crumpled piece of tissue paper containing the following lines written in the finest hand:

SEPT. 15, 1864.—I learn from Maj.-Gen. Crook that you are a loyal lady and still love the old flag.

Can you inform me of the position of Early's forces, the number of divisions in his army, and the strength of all or any of them, and his probable or reported intentions? Have any more troops arrived from Richmond or are any more coming or reported to be coming?

I am respectfully your obedient servant.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

You can trust the bearer.

Although aware that she was taking a great risk, she wrote out in full the information she had acquired and folded that again in the tinfoil, which the negro clapped into his mouth and conveyed to one of Sheridan's outposts as soon as he could without exciting suspicion. This was Friday. The Monday morning following Miss Wright was awakened by the boom of cannon. After a little houses on various sides took fire from the flying shells, which fell so thick around her own cottage that she and her mother sought refuge in the cellar. The streets were filled, meanwhile, with troops, wagons, cannon, and wounded and dying men on their way to places of shelter. By degrees the din of battle died away, the stars and stripes were borne into town, and two Union officers appeared at the door inquiring for Miss Wright. One of them introduced himself as Gen. Sheridan. He had called to express his thanks for the aid she had given him, by which, he said, he had been enabled to drive the enemy before him. At her request her share in the matter was kept a profound secret for some years. But in 1867 there was given to her a gold badge containing a beautiful gold watch, inscribed: "Presented to Rebecca L. Wright, Sept. 19, '67, by Gen. Phil H. Sheridan. A memento of Sept. 19, '64." Accompanying it was this letter, signed by the General:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1867.—*My Dear Miss*: You are probably not aware of the service you rendered the Union cause by the information you sent me by the colored man a few days before the Opequan, September 19, 1864. It was on this information the battle was fought and probably won. The colored man gave the note rolled up in tinfoil to the scout who awaited him at Millwood. The colored man had carried it in his mouth to elude spies and delivered it to the scout, who brought it to me.

By this note I became aware of the true condition of affairs inside of the enemy's lines and gave directions for the attack. . . . I shall remember this courageous and patriotic action of yours with gratitude, and beg you to accept the watch and chain which I send you by Gen. I. W. Forsyth as a memento of Sept. 19, 1864.

The people of Winchester never suspected Miss Wright's share in the events of that trying period till the watch and letter arrived. "Then," says Mrs. Bonsal, "the Union people gathered around me in astonishment. I remember an old man who took both my hands in his and said: 'My, my, my little girl, there was not a man in the place who would have dared do such a thing. As much as I like the Union, I would not have had the courage.' Most of the community were wild with indignation, but the war was over and they could do me no injury. But they showed their dislike for me in many ways. The boys used to spit at me on the street."

Miss Wright was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department at the instance of Gen. Grant, and there met Mr. Bonsal, whom she married. She still retains her desk, in spite of the clamor for the sensational party press that the Rebel Brigadiers, since coming into power, have wreaked vengeance on all the Government clerks who got their places through having stood by the Union in its hour of need.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

A. L. F.: The play founded on the Common Marriage law of New York was called "Tangled Lives." Mr. Robert Mantell took the principal part.

Arrears of Pension.

CHICAGO, June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—All applications for arrears of pensions for widows, under the recent act of Congress, should be addressed to the Hon. John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, and sent to him direct.

MARIAN A. MULLIGAN,
U. S. Pension Agent.

Some Assurance Wanted.

CHICAGO, June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There seem to be a good many people who feel a deep interest in the cause that Pundita Ramabai represents, and who would be glad to contribute to it if they felt sure the money was to go into the hands of responsible and efficient trustees. Will not some one please explain to us through your columns, the financial organization of the scheme and remove the present doubt?

MARY E. BEEDY.

Women on the School Board.

CHICAGO, June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is needless to say that Chicago can afford to educate all its children, and the strongly preponderating sentiment is in favor of doing it.

Why, then, is it not done? We are told that there are a good many children who cannot get a seat in the public schools of the city at the present day, and yet it is stated on what seems to be good authority that if the excess of seats in some parts of the city could be transferred to the places where there is a deficit there would be no turned away. Some mistakes of this kind are probably unavoidable in a rapidly growing city, but there is good reason to think that a proper investigation of the seating demands would have placed the costly school buildings where they are most needed, rather than where an ambitious neighborhood desired them. If busy men have not time to look into such matters let us hope some leisure women on our School Board, who, like Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew of New York, or like the women on the London School Board, can give several hours a day to School-Board work, or at least enough time to know what school capacities are needed before the building contracts are given.

A CITIZEN.

Gen. Sheridan and His Soldiers.

Address to G. A. R. at Creston, Ia., 1886: COMRADES: I came here today to see you, and talk with you, and shake hands with you, while Col. Carr and others, you know, came here to make eloquent addresses for you to listen to. I think he has been too eulogistic of me in his remarks. It is true that I fought in almost everybody's army, from Pea Ridge to Appomattox, and although I fought with cavalry and with infantry and on every line of operation, and always had to change and take new men on new lines, I was successful through all. Those men with whom they had in the volunteer service, and then I commenced and went through all the grades in the regular service, and the date of every commission that I have is the date of a battle. Now I want to say to you, comrades, this—that I am indebted to the private in the ranks for all this credit that has come to me. [Applause long continued.] He was the man that did the fighting, and the man who carried the musket is the greatest hero of the war, in my opinion. I was nothing but an agent. I knew how to take care of men. I knew what a soldier was worth, and I knew how to study the country so as to put him in right. I knew how to put him in a battle when one occurred, but I was simply the agent to take care of him and he did the work. Now, comrades, these are common-sense things, and I can't say them in very flowery language, but they are true nevertheless, and they are true not of me alone but of everybody else. It is to the common soldier that we are indebted for any credit that came to us. I often lay awake planning for my soldiers' welfare, and I never killed a man unnecessarily. One great trouble with men who command troops is that they kill men unnecessarily. You may kill as many men as you choose if you give them an equivalent for the loss. Men do not like to be killed for nothing; their duty do not like to have their heads rammed against a stone wall unless for some good results. These are the points I made during the war. Whenever I took men into battle I gave them victory as the result of the engagement, and that was always satisfactory.

"Herbrand" Fifth Wheel for Buggies.

THE JURY-BRIBING CASE.

LAWYERS PARKHURST AND HYNES DO THE TALKING.

Mr. Parkhurst, for the Prosecution, Gives the Court His Views of the Conspiracy Which He Believes Has Been Shown to Exist—Mr. Hynes Gets Into a Discussion with the Court on Points of Law—The Case May Be Finished Today.

Attorney Parkhurst had his inning in the Welch case yesterday. The criminal conspiracy, he said, which was laid at the door of Holmes, Hardy, Welch, Starkey, and Haggerty directly involved the reputation of two members of the bar and a member of society who, until the present time, occupied an enviable position as a man of humanity, integrity, and honesty. Welch had had no fall. Charged with jury-fixing, he would not be shunned by his associates. He would go on as he had gone before, with none the less good opinion from his friends and intimates. But there had been a fall, and Lucifer's descent from the realms of light was not more swift than was C. B. Holmes' fall from public estimation. "I have more respect for Welch than I have for Holmes," said Mr. Parkhurst, "for jury-bribing came natural to Welch and it is not incompatible with his character. But Holmes, posing as an honorable, upright, charitable, and religious man, what shall we say of him, knowing that he is the head and front of this conspiracy!

"Can your Honor doubt, after listening attentively as you have done to the evidence in the case," asked Mr. Parkhurst, "that a conspiracy between the men here charged with it exists? I don't pretend to assert that C. M. Hardy was one of the original conspirators in this damning plot to make a laughing stock of justice. But he is in it."

Mr. Parkhurst analyzed Mr. Holmes' relation to the case and came to the conclusion that he lied. He said the Sunday-School Superintendent lied when he said that he did not know of Welch's reputation, and he lied to District-Attorney Ewing in the Vandeventer case. Proven untruthful in two instances was he to be believed in any others?

After a further review of the evidence Mr. Parkhurst concluded his speech thus: "Although the Bar Association, the Citizens' Association, and other bodies to whom we naturally look for aid and encouragement in such crises like this are silent, yet it is our duty to go on with the work we have commenced to the end for the prosecution to falter through threats, or the Judge to hesitate for fears of a reelection, is a moral cowardice too base to be thought of. This evil, the greatest now that anarchy and boodleism are dead, must be stamped out. We have but opened the door to the charnel-house, yet your Honor has in my judgment, seen enough of unclean things to justify you in unhesitatingly binding over these conspirators to the Criminal Court."

Mr. Hynes, for the railway company, followed the Parkhurst. He said that it was contended that the jurisdiction of the court ended with the filing of Welch's answer, and Mr. Hynes cited the 60th Illinois in addition to those presented by Mr. Hardy. Mr. Hynes said Mr. King did not contend that this was not good law, but that Welch had raised the point only to delay. Mr. Hynes said the court could discharge Welch on the raising of the point when his answer was filed he could do so now, because it was the law that the respondent could not confer jurisdiction by consent nor waive the rights conferred upon him.

"Let me see if I understand you," said Judge Hawes. "Suppose that a man should stand in the elevator in the Court-House here and as twelve jurors entered he gave each of them a bag of gold and told them it was a bribe. Now, if the twelve jurors made affidavit to this fact, do you mean to argue that the court should be discharged upon his filing a denial?"

"I do," said Mr. Hynes. "I claim that the man could not be punished for contempt of court."

"Then a court would be powerless to uphold its dignity. A man might stand out in his hall and knock down a dozen jurors down with a club and the court would have no redress."

"The entire criminal machinery of the State is open for the punishment of such acts," said Mr. Hynes. "Not only can Welch be tried in the Criminal Court if he is a jury-briber, but he can also be liable if he committed perjury in purging himself of alleged contempt of court in the Rosenthal case."

"Well, I don't consider it good law," said Judge Hawes, whereupon Mr. Hynes cited more authorities and argued with such force and spirit that the Judge made no further observations.

Mr. Hynes next cautioned the court against allowing extraneous and irrelevant matter to influence his mind. He said the court stated that he (the Judge) was not a jury, and hence he would let everything go in because it would not influence him unless it were relevant. Mr. Hynes said he had been told by Judges before this case that they found it the most difficult thing in the world to refrain from allowing extraneous matter to interfere with their unimpassioned consideration of the real charge against Welch.

Mr. Hynes said these all those things would never be admitted in evidence in a case tried before a jury, and that it was all a load of hay which surrounded the needle, and he wanted the court to remove the hay and see which way the needle pointed.

"Do you mean to say," asked the court, "that evidence cannot be admitted on a trial before the court which is incompetent before a jury?"

"He may admit it, but he cannot consider it. There is no difference between the court and a jury when it comes to a judgment. Your Honor assured me that you opened the door to see what there was in the case. Now, all I insist on is that, as you excluded irrelevant testimony from the jury, so you should exclude from lodgment in your mind facts which are impertinent to this case." Mr. Hynes then proceeded to point out what he considered was irrelevant. He referred to Judge Barnum's testimony, the O'Malley case, the McNamara, Murphy, and Turner cases. The testimony of Turner that Welch told him his was a hard life, but he had to do it or somebody else would, was explained by the lawyer in a light which acquitted Welch of meaning anything sinister in talking up witnesses and other such labor was hard work, the same manner he removed the suspicions which attached to the Metzger case and the Keneary case, and said that Welch merely settled the cases behind the backs of Lawyers Clark and J. H. Whitney, which was no crime, but deprived them of a fee. "It is such things as this," said Mr. Hynes, "in which there is nothing when you analyze them, but which have gone forth as evidences of a criminal character on the part of Welch. He is to be smirched and dishonored by the testimony of lawyers who are sore because he deprives them of a fee, as he deprived John Lyle King of a fee in the Fannie Myers case because he had a spite against King." Mr. Hynes did not finish his argument and will resume this morning.

When the lawyer referred to Welch in feeling tones as being calumniated and painted blacker than he was Welch hastily left the court-room and returned with red and swollen eyes. His wife was in court with him for the first time.

John Lyle King gave notice that he would this morning correct some newspaper reports which incorrectly quoted his speech, and court adjourned until today.

The Millionaire's Advice.

Yes. A man becomes sadly unreasonable when he becomes a millionaire. Of course arguments that avail in the case of people who have money don't avail with people who haven't. For instance, a millionaire's advice is always sound and good—if you can take it. But a millionaire's advice is generally based upon the assumption that you can take it; and it is always the kind of advice you can't take.

"Buy a little home, my dear boy; buy a little home for your wife and family, and then you are safe."

I heard a rich man advise a poor man to that effect.

"I did that," answered the poor man quietly, "many years ago."

"That was wise. You are safe for something you have bought a home."

"Yes. I bought a home and it's mortgaged to you."

"O, well, that's the trouble with so many. They want to speculate, and they borrow money. Never lend money without security. You may be called stingy because you won't lend a man 50 cents, but it is a question of principle. Never borrow money. Never do it. If you will begin borrowing you are hopelessly gone. You'll find yourself kept back all your life. Now, ever since I began I have kept to that rule, and now I'm worth several millions."

"You have been a hard-working man; it is creditable to you. You began poor."

"Poor! You bet I did. I hadn't a cent in the world, and I borrowed a dollar——"

"Eh!"

"Well, of course. I don't mean—that was different."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

WHAT WILL NEW YORK DO?

At Least Fifteen of Her Delegates Are for Gresham.

New York *Press*: What will New York do? Can the delegation be united? There is no doubt that the most influential of the party leaders hope to have the delegates decide among themselves who is the best candidate for them and urge his selection; but can they induce all of them to go into a conference that shall be abided by? No doubt Chauncey Depew is the leading favorit. Alger, perhaps, comes next, but is largely a second choice. There is the best of reason for saying that fifteen of the Empire State delegates are naturally for Gresham, and perhaps some are for him to the end. That is said to be the way with all of the Sherman men.

So there is something, most likely, for the Gresham men to smile about. Another good thing for the Gresham movement is that it has been the most industriously lied about, sometimes by those who ought to be more friendly and sometimes by those who couldn't be expected to do differently. The false stories about the Hoosier Judge have been his strength. They made him out a Know-Nothing and an infidel, until he himself is quoted as saying that he thought they would next accuse him of having fought in the Southern army. There was a good deal of talk about his free-trade views; that did not worry the Judge at all, because he knew that his friends could not doubt his Republicanism. The *Press* satisfied itself that Judge Gresham is a protectionist by sending a special correspondent to Chicago for the purpose. It wanted to do what it could to satisfy its readers, also, so that any one of the Republican candidates can be voted for enthusiastically when the proper time comes. The Chicago friends of Judge Gresham have received some of the best advice and encouragement from points so widely separated as New Hampshire and Oregon.

The Gresham men perhaps were too hasty in assuming that James G. Blaine could not possibly be nominated after his Florence letter; he has too many friends all over the country. But they needn't bother to contradict the latest story about George M. Pullman. Somebody was saying in the Fifth Avenue corridor yesterday that that eminent Westerner had just been over to Boston with a palace-car full of gold and bought all that quarter section of the city where the newspaper offices are situated.

Gresham and Long.

Boston *Record:* Whom do the Republicans of Massachusetts wish to be nominated? It would be interesting to know, and nobody has yet found out. We thought we should like to get a little authority on the subject from the plain people. Last Tuesday we asked them to send in their preferences on postal cards. We thought that perhaps we might get 100 replies, just as samples. Instead of that, beginning Wednesday night, there has been a perfect shower of postal cards. Gresham has come out ahead, and Depew shows up far better than we expected. John Sherman and Edmunds have lost their hold, while Alger does not seem to have so large a following among the people as with the workers. Perhaps because the former have not heard so much of him. But they have heard of Gresham and Depew, that is evident. They are linked together in many votes, and one is often second choice where the other is first. It is evident that there is no antagonism between them, so far as their Massachusetts champions go. But here is the vote, showing the number given each for first and second choice and for Vice-President:

	First.	*Second.*	*V.-P.*
Gresham	423	84	...
Depew	211	143	30
John Sherman	92	21	...
Alger	20	34	26
Long	1	...	827
McKinley	21	53	3
Blaine	371	4	...
Allison	23	...	...
Gen. Sherman	4	3	...
Lincoln	21	16	...
Harrison	16	13	...
Hawley	...	17	...
Lew Wallace	...	13	...
Edmunds	3	...	...
Hoar	5	...	...
Phelps	...	...	16
Morton	...	...	37
Hiscock	...	...	7

Judge Gresham Popular in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Walter Q. Gresham is the man for the times. In him are combined all the elements of strength and popularity as a candidate and all the requisit qualifications for a first-class President. Here in California there has been a strong feeling for Blaine and thousands of Republicans would like much to have an opportunity of supporting the Maine statesman again. But Blaine being positively out of the field all eyes are now turned toward Gresham, the brave soldier, wise jurist, and incorruptible statesman. Every day the Gresham boom on the Pacific coast is growing bigger and stronger. With Gresham at the head of the ticket, a good man from the East for Vice-President, and a platform of sound Republican principles the party can win next fall. This should be an aggressive campaign. With such a ticket and platform we will have nothing to explain and no apologies to offer. We can put the Democrats on the defensive and drive them to the wall. Give us Gresham and we will give him California by the biggest majority the State ever rolled up for any candidate.

RALPH E. HOYT.

A Significant Straw in Northern Indiana.

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MR. CROCKER'S PROTESTS.

HE OBJECTS TO PAYING HIS WIFE'S SOLICITORS' FEES.

Gen. Smith Argues for His Client that as There Were No Probable Grounds for the Suit the Man Should Not Be Asked to Pay Any of the Expenses of the Other Side—The Judge Mentions Joliet—Notes.

Anson L. Crocker, the divorce litigant, was in Judge Horton's court nearly all day yesterday waiting for the disposal of a motion by Mrs. Crocker for solicitors' fees for the recent proceedings. He looked pale, was exceedingly nervous, and showed plainly that he feared he would be compelled to pay his tormentors. Gen. Smith, who represented Mr. Crocker, opposed the motion to pay Woodruff and Kretzinger solicitors' fees for their work on the ground that there was not probable cause for commencing the suit. In other words, he said unless there were good grounds for divorce the solicitors should never have begun suit. In this case Mrs. Crocker had failed to convince one-half the jury that she had probable cause, and the General thought that was sufficient to satisfy the court. "Besides," said Gen. Smith, "Mr. Crocker has no money. What little property he has is tied up by an injunction, and at present he is actually 'dead broke' and unable to pay the $15 temporary alimony to his wife."

Judge Horton said he could not take into consideration the fact that less than one-half the jury favored Mrs. Crocker, as there had been a disagreement, and that inability to get a divorce and probable cause were two distinct questions. It was a strange case, said the court, and some peculiar testimony was produced. "I wish," said Judge Horton, "to say in confidence, at the same time exonerating both parties to the suit from the remark, that if the court had the power to do as he pleased with the witnesses in this case the population of Joliet would be increased and that of Chicago depleted."

It was finally decided to refer the question of the amount of Mr. Crocker's property to a Master in Chancery to take proof, after which the court will decide what Mrs. Crocker's attorneys shall receive.

Items.

Suit was entered in the Superior Court yesterday by Gustave Bergman against Charles Hansen, a saloonkeeper at No. 2838 Cottage Grove avenue, for $10,000 damages on a charge of assault, April 15 Hansen put Bergman out of his saloon, and, it is said, inflicted injuries from which he has not recovered. Hansen's place, it is said, has been closed since, and at the time of the assault the proprietor was fined $15.

The first case against the Chicago City Railway Company since the Welch jury bribing investigation commenced was tried before Judge Williamson yesterday. The suit was brought by J. D. Millbrey to recover $200 for the destruction of a wagon by a grip-car on State street, near Adams, Nov. 5, 1887, while there was a blockade on the street. The jury returned a verdict for the railroad company.

Nicholas Schaemper was before Judge Baker yesterday on a charge of assault. He was a striking switchman of the Lake Shore Road. Aug. 10, 1887, Schaemper, a yard foreman, called to a man whom he saw lying on the track of the Fort Wayne Road near Sixty-third street. The man fired a shot at him and Clancey returned the fire, whereupon the latter fled. A few days afterwards Schaemper was arrested charged with the shooting. His case was not acted upon until the sitting of the last grand jury. Judge Baker took the matter under advisement.

William Harnett was called in the Superior Court yesterday that his father left considerable property. The complainant alleges that a will which the widow had admitted to proof and which left all of his property to her was not the will of Benjamin Harnett, and that Benjamin Harnett could write. The will proved by the widow was signed with a mark. The witnesses were M. D. Flaherty, Thomas J. Holmes, and E. L. Barber. The complainant alleges that Flaherty and Holmes were not acquainted with the deceased even by sight, and that Mrs. Harnett and Barber palmed off on them as the testator a man who was not Harnett.

A jury in Judge Anthony's court had a peculiar question yesterday and was unable to agree on a verdict up to the hour when court adjourned, so a sealed verdict will be returned today. Some years ago a French colony located in Kankakee county, now the town of Bonfield. Among the settlers was Louis Hoffmeister, who was a member of the Chicago Bolt & Forge Works located near there and set eight or ten triphammers at work day and night. The jar from the hammers, they complained, shook houses, loosened the plaster, and put doors and windows out of plumb. The smoke and soot and gas were destructive. Ten householders brought suit against the Forge & Bolt Company for damages, and the one tried yesterday was that of Alfred Major, in which he asks $10,000 damages.

A petition was filed by Elizabeth J. W. Shippen in Judge Jamieson's court for a rule on Joseph W. Shippen to show cause why he should not pay alimony in accordance with the divorce decree. The husband agreed to pay $500 a year in quarterly installments. Mrs. Shippen lived in Switzerland with her two daughters and sent to Chicago in April 1, 1888. She has never received no reply, and upon making inquiry discovered that the man had removed to Meadville, Pa. Mrs. Shippen came to Chicago to take steps toward collecting alimony, and also desires the decree secured by Shippen modified so as to provide for the support of the children. The court entered an order for Shippen to pay in ten days the $125 due, and if the order is not obeyed an execution will be issued against him.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,970—Engle Mfg. Co. vs. Moline Plow Co. Bill for infringement of patent for cultivator. Nathaniel French and W. T. Balderwood, solrs.

20,971—Same vs. David Bradley Mfg. Co. Bill for same. Same solrs.

20,972—Eclipse Wind Engine Co. vs. Clarence A. Burns. Bill for infringement of W. R. Haven's patent for friction clutches and brakes. Hill & Dixon, solrs.

20,973—J. B. Brewster & Co. vs. The Tuthill Spring Co., Frank H. Tuthill, and William H. Tuthill. Assn., $15,000. Livingston Gifford and Jesse A. Baldwin, attys.

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verd. for pltf., $600—7,691. Albert Schonbeck et al. vs. John A. Linn; verd., $153: mo. n. t. by defts.

DECREE.

JUDGE COLLINS—5,427. Gertrude Nicholas from Jacob Nicholas, decree of divorce.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Bank of Montreal vs. Peck.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

APPELLATE COURT—Call Wednesday, 27, 93, 122, and 127 of October docket, and 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of March docket.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 5,212, 5,402, 557, 2,060, 7,774, 78, 5, 6,757, 7,738, 5,995, 7,620, 5,903, 8,156, 6,858, 8,380, 7,547, 5,562, 536, 562, 936, 317, 373, 1,555, and 3,955.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Gary.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 8,262 on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Higbie vs. Higbie.

JUDGE HAWES—People vs. Welch.

JUDGE JAMIESON—First 200 cases on general call.

JUDGE WATERMA

HE RAILROADS.

TON'S NEW PACIFIC ARRANGEMENT.

ith the Union Pacific for
of Freight at Cheyenne—
es of the Compact—Rates
om Chicago to New York
Reduction of Nebraska
s—The Union Pacific's

hs ago the opinion prevailed would ultimately obtain con- Rio Grande Railway. Ever n of its line to Denver the using the Rio Grande as its m Denver west to Salt Lake The relations between the companies have always been friendly relations were rudely y Gould completed his Mis- enver a few months ago. he Rio Grande as the Pacific system. The only way he Burlington was by securing Rio Grande, and it did not do this. The Rio Grande us to accept the favorable d, and the Burlington people d not want to play second had to find another Pacific urlington has been fortunate new connection, and one that satisfactory than the Rio nts have just been completed ific for a transfer of freight at gton having been extended The change is an ad- the Burlington, as by enter- nt with its erstwhile com- a direct through standard- icago to the Pacific coast oes away with the ex- at Ogden and Denver enables the Burlington to ic for through business on e transcontinental rivals. Burlington, by entering into Union Pacific, punishes railroading its line between cago, it was necessary for ept some means to improve it cannot now expect much the Santa Fé towards keep- of its Kansas City-Chicago or expect the greatest por- business of the Kansas be an important accession sion to the Union Pacific. he new deal between these s will materially affect the existing between the trans- Iowa lines. The Union s to do with the Milwaukee with the Burlington. The be seriously affected by the tion to Gould's Missouri Pa- be used by the Rock Island atter. The Milwaukee & St. Alton are now the only Chi- e not a system of their own River.

ght Complications.

Executive Committee at its last week acted upon some The Chairman stated that a ee rates on dairy products, e tariff rates were not een submitted to a vote se of the trunk lines and sociation. The vote had not d hence the Trunk Line Ex- ecided to make another ex- ntenance of existing rates, and pledged themselves to riff rates, pay no commis- any other devices by which y be cut, the Commissioner pon this question be sus- en, and if it is found that tain rates it would then be a greater reduction than it was agreed that, taking the east and west bound should be on the basis of 20 between Chicago and New ese rates should expire on and after Sept. rates should apply, d that the Alton and W- ng pig lead from East St. via Chicago at 22 cents cents below the estab- and that Chairman Blanch- ity to issue in this, as well commodity tariffs from tern roads might see fit to to protect themselves and rates. It was would concur in the is from St. Louis to New ovided the agreed differ- ground between the air- rates were maintained. considered the complaints the Buffalo Merchants' to alleged discrimination. view of the commitments ly with the requests made tee except in regard to the d car-loads of calves and this question the committee uld submit it to the Classi- with the recommendation ssification be corrected to Buffalo committee. The nsylvania for differentials re stock was read. An un- lowed upon the general rates on dressed beef and matter was to be consid- g of the Board of Presi- ken.

s to Be Reduced.

e that the Nebraska rail- e a material reduction in st fall the Nebraska Rail- ecided to reduce the rates The Union Pacific se- against the commission lying the new rates to its the road, being a United menable to State laws. mission, not wishing to dis- r roads, decided to hold ance until the Union Pa- l. Lately the Attorney- ska disobeyed that ed acquiesced about the perty in Omaha under ings and in accordance tie began quo warranto company on the ground the property, not being a s put the Union Pacific mit that it was a State n against the Commis- The Commissioners now promulgate the reduced

ms.

s of the various Iowa Chairman Faithorn, left nes to have a conference Commissioners. mittee of East-Bound eeting yesterday. Chair- rules regarding mileil- East from Chicago. As mmittee desired to con- ers, it was decided to ax Thursday.

negotiations have been S. Leeds, Chairman of sociation, and Chairman and Northwestern Rail- tion relative to the s and the divisions scontinental traffic of on. At a recent resentatives of a per- ence a brief outline of the , and it was then ex- clusion would be reached has been further delay, the adverse ruling by ce Commission in the lled the San Francisco tinental Association to e a meeting will take an Faithorn requests ake no action until after

nt Must Stand.

cial decision has been Department on appeal ons in Chicago. It t Costikyan Frères (or hey were in the Green lector invoices of Turk- of $6,400. The customs the valuation was too e property and raised the carried with it a pen- the percentage of the res declined to accept merchant appraisers. d with. The merchant examination, were the increased ap- Costikyan heavily by the decres- e obliged to sell their e to Marshall Field & Washington sent the to Collector Seeberger the appeal of the Cos- the merchant appra- was sent here to scru- him came an expe- York connected with They reported that the t. The decision of the that it will not inter- es; that the increased by Collector Seeberger e only case of attempt- port. The thorough- ns authorities proceed- l in accordance with bly have a wholesome

by medical faculty. boneless, for hotels.

WHOM THEY WANT NOMINATED.

Views of Massachusetts Republicans on the Coming Candidates.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—The *Record* has interviews with a large number of prominent Republicans of Massachusetts regarding their preferences for candidate for the Presidential nomination. The following are some of the expressions of choice:

Oliver Ames—My choice would be for Blaine should he be in the field. Otherwise I am decidedly for Depew, feeling that he can carry New York State.

R. H. Dana—I should prefer that some young man be nominated. Seth Low or Lincoln I should strongly favor. Of the talked-of candidates I am rather in favor of Gresham.

Senator Robert Southworth—My first choice is Blaine; Depew second. I feel that the ticket should bear a soldier for either the first or second place, and I am in favor of Alger.

The Hon. A. E. Pillsbury—Depew is my first choice.

Ex-Congressman A. A. Raney—My personal choice would be Judge Gresham.

Roger Wolcott—My first choice would be Gresham with some good Eastern man for second place, say Hawley. Gresham is certainly a straightforward and a level man.

Speaker C. J. Noyes—First choice, Blaine; Alger next.

Councilor E. M. McPherson—Blaine first choice; Gresham second. For Vice-President—Harrison first choice; Long second.

Councilor C. D. Allen of Lynn—First choice, John Sherman; second, Judge Gresham. For Vice-President—Long first; Depew second.

Senator H. H. Sprague—Lincoln would be my first choice.

Ex-Senator Howes Norris—I don't see, after all is said about other candidates, why Blaine isn't the best man.

Delegate to Chicago and Representative W. A. Gile of Worcester—William Tecumseh Sherman is my first choice, Harrison of Indiana for Vice-President. My second choice of a ticket would be John Sherman and Morton of New York.

Judge Adin Thayer of Worcester—My first choice is John Sherman, and this because he is one of the ablest statesmen in the country, has a clean record, and the business interests of the country would be safe under his administration.

The Hon. W. W. Rice of Worcester—Either Allison and Morton or Depew and Harrison would make a strong ticket. Mr. Sherman is another good man, and he would make a great President. If Blaine had only run my choice of a ticket would have been Blaine and Harrison.

H. J. Wells, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee—I want a man who can carry New York State, and I can name no better man than Depew. I think that Depew and Harrison would make a team hard to beat.

Col. T. S. Johnson of Worcester—Gen. W. T. Sherman would be a great vote-getter.

The Hon. J. D. Washburn of Worcester—If I were going to vote at Chicago I should vote for John Sherman and a New York man for second place.

The Hon. E. B. Stoddard of Worcester—I should like to see Sherman nominated for President. Depew would make a good candidate for Vice-President.

Of fifty others, 14 are for Blaine, 17 for Gresham, 9 for Depew, 8 for Sherman, and 1 each for Harrison and Allison.

Indians Were Giants Then.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 9.—On the farm of William Squires in the Village of Gorman, Ontario County, is a high mound on which a barn was erected about seventy years ago. About a year ago Mr. Squires, in making an excavation for a new foundation for his barn, found some bones. The Rev. John W. Sanborn of this city heard of it and obtained ten skeletons. Mr. Sanborn took a skull, a backbone, leg bones, arm and finger bones to England with him to illustrate his paper which he read there. In the largest skeleton the femur was nineteen inches long. The man must have been between seven and eight feet tall. The skull was one of the ugliest and most brutal-looking ever seen. It was probably a burying-ground of the Seneca Nation, and the find is a most important one. Some of the skeletons will be sent to the Anatomical Museum of Cambridge University in England.

Lowell's Tenement-House Horror Grows.

LOWELL, Mass., June 11.—Physicians now have no hope of the recovery of Mrs. Vallerand, Alfred Vallerand, her son, and Mrs. Boiset, who were burned last night in a fire in a tenement-house. Three of Mrs. Vallerand's children perished in the flames.

Only $3 to Cincinnati and Return.

The Illinois Division Knights of Pythias and their friends will depart for Cincinnati via Monon Route this evening in an elegant special train, leaving Dearborn station at 7:30 p. m. Tickets on sale for all at city ticket office, No. 78 Clark street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EMINENT MUSICIAN'S OPINION.

S. E. Jacobsohn, formerly Concert Master for Theodore Thomas' orchestra, and one of the greatest violinists in this country, says:

"For chamber and concerted music I have found the Hallet & Davis Piano unusually well adapted, on account of the satisfactory manner in which its tones blend with and support those of the stringed instruments."

In addition to the HALLET & DAVIS, we have the EMERSON and KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS in a great variety of styles and prices. Also several pianos of other makes, little used, at bargains. TIME PAYMENTS on all. New Pianos to rent.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Wabash-av. and State and Jackson-sts.

A FEW FINE BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND pianos—Kranich & Bach, Hallet-Davis, Emerson, Bryant, and others. Easy payments. Rent $6, $8, and $10. A. HOTZ, 227 State-st.

BURDETT ORGANS—MATCHLESS FOR TONE and durability. WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS—The popular favorites.

LYON & HEALY ORGANS.
REED-PIPE ORGANS—For churches and chapels.
ROLL-AT ORGANS—Self-playing, with or without key-board.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS, ranging in price from $15 to $45, sold for cash or installments.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—UNSURpassed for tone and durability. Manufacturers' prices. Easy payments.
Pianos rented and exchanged.
WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., Mfrs.,
237 State and Jackson-sts.

KNABE PIANOS. SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison. Favorable prices and terms. Old pianos taken.

SCHONINGER PIANOS—Fine tone, perfect action, durability guaranteed. Manufacturers' prices. New pianos to rent. B. SCHONINGER CO., 181 State-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$165 $175, $190, TO $225 EACH—FINE, NEW UPright pianos; terms, $10 cash, $5 monthly; every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 277 Madison-st., corner of Jefferson.

$200. $225, $250 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, 7¼ octave; tone and durability fully guaranteed; easy payments; old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—G.: 12:30 F. MONDAY, TOM.

PERSONAL—WOULD LIKE TO MEET THE gentleman seen Sunday forenoon at centre of Garfield Park by dark complected man. Address F 63, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SCOTT'S INTERNATIONAL MARriage Bureau is indorsed by ministers, priests, and the press. 511 marriages to date. For information and circulars inclose 2-cent stamp. H. SCOTT, 337 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WANTED—ADDRESS OF A PARTY having $5,000 to invest in a good-paying manufacturing business; 10 per cent guaranteed. G 15, Tribune.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1868, for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage are those of GEORGE FARBY
West Side—126, 128, and 130 West Monroe-st.
South Side—330 and 332 Wabash-av.
Advances made. Telephone 4,579.
Established 1871.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—80 feet front, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Hubbard-sts., near Harrison. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE — 99 YEARS — NO REVALUATION; Ashland-av., n. e. corner Monroe-st.; 67x134; east, south, and west exposure; fine location for apartment building or first-class flats. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING A done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 19 Washington-st., near La Salle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT BUILT OF STEEL; length 81 feet, beam 7, 26-inch wheel, 24x28 cylinder; speed 10 miles; can be seen running. Address D. HILL, 38 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—E. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2622—Fred Pilgrim & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hoger, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3208—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3562—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 261, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3150—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Fredigke.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123.—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Starges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 439, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 906, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shaner, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 473, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice and Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—E. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 626, northwest cor. Paulina—R. I. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—L. Ambrecht, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—R. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzolo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 886, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 455, Herrv Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, t. gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Setzness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marb ourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Ladin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 276, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 379, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 90, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 226, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blockt, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Wallbech, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 506, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 292, Henry Sellner.
LINCOLN-AV., 480—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. C. Cowan, Druggist.
STATE-ST., North, 292—H. V. Becker, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 512, corner of Oak—R. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st. South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
LINCOLN—Lincoln-av., 792—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL POCKETBOOK CONTAINING $150, between the Windsor Hotel and cor. of State and Madison-sts. Any one leaving same at Windsor Hotel will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—LEFT IN CAB FRIDAY NOON, MOURning parasol. Return to 435 Washington-boulevard. Liberal reward.

LOST—ON STATE-ST., MONDAY, TWO PLAIN gold bracelets and black and gold breastpin in brown envelope. 1927 Michigan-av. Reward.

LOST—NEAR ONTARIO AND STATE-STS., A FOX terrier puppy, white, with black-and-tan face; black spot on shoulder. Reward if returned to 457½ Elm-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN A shoe store; 5 years' experience. Best of reference. R. E. BARKER, 59 Fifteenth-st., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man as bookkeeper, bill or shipping clerk; experienced. Well recommended, and will start very reasonable. Address G 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 19, AS bookkeeper or assistant. References as to experience, etc. F 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or billing clerk; good writer. City references. Address F 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING WORK BY A young man employed in office during the day, a bookkeeper. G 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER WHO has had experience in wholesale business, own account; can take hold of a set of books without assistance, which will occupy two hours daily, at a small weekly salary. Address G 23, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—ON THE ROAD AS A traveling salesman by married man; middle-aged, excellent habits and recommendations; 7 years' experience; energetic, earnest, and competent. Address F 97, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOREMAN AND first-class designer of children's clothing. Address F 83, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wishes situation, country or suburbs, to care for horses; can work around house, milk, and gardens. Address H. K. BIRKWOOD, 1040 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man 24 years of age who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages. Best city reference. G 7, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN man, 25 years old; will work in any business; will take care of horse; not afraid to work; small pay. D O 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH 15 to 20 years' experience in the freight department of several railways and who is familiar with the rate system of the West desires a position as traffic agent in a large manufacturing or wholesale house. Good references. Address F 59, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in the post-office business is desirous of office work of any kind. Address A. J. O., Lock-Box 475, Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS typewriter in a lawyer's office. Address G 22, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO TAKE care of offices. Apply at 1718 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GEneral housework. Call at 2053 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for cooking, washing, and ironing; good wages. Room 9, 100 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY OLD LADY PLAIN housework in small family. Apply 2 days at 23 Bowery-st., N. W. cor. Sixth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL; general housework. 42 Fry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN small American family. 3005 Lowe-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL as cook and laundress or general housework. Call at 1815 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY HEAD AND SECond cook; first-class; hotel preferred. Address D X 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in private family. Call at 457 Thirty-first-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 352 32d-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FRENCH DRESSMAKing; cut and fit by the day. 1515 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse. Inquire at 3009 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; confinement cases preferred. 304 North State-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished immediately. Throop-st. Employment Bureau. 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERK IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE who is acquainted with conveyancing and writes a good hand; young man preferred. F 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG MAN ABOUT 17 years old, who writes a good hand and does not use tobacco, as supply clerk in insurance office; state age, residence, and wages expected. Address F 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN EXperienced in general office work; must be rapid and correct; state age, reference, experience, and salary wanted. Address F 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WITH ONE OR TWO years' experience; also boy to learn business. 448 North Clark-st.

WANTED — A GOOD, EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper with good recommendations and steady habits; a middle-aged man preferred. F 81, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG PERSON (MALE OR FEmale) as assistant cashier.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
State and Adams-sts.

Stenographers.

WANTED — GENTLEMAN STENOGRAPHER, Remington operator, ordinary speed, some experience. Call 419 First National Bank Building.

Boys.

WANTED—AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 16 IN OFfice; must live with parents. Address in own hand writing, stating pay expected, F 74, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS old, in a wholesale office. References. Address F 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY FOR errands and office. 149 Wabash-av., third floor.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN FOR superintendent of the press-room of a large Western daily paper. To a capable man the highest wages will be paid and a permanent position given. Address R P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JEWELER CAPAble of taking charge of a well-equipped shop in absence of proprietor; steady situation and good salary; good references required. TABER BROS. JEWELRY MFG. CO., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—THREE UPHOLSTERERS. APPLY at once to F. T. FOSTER, at Auditorium.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL ON SALARY FOR the Font Hill Nurseries of Canada; we pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian-grown stock; previous experience not essential; our stock sells well and gives better satisfaction than any other on the market.
STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $20 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and protect you; 82 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD BOOK MEN TO COME TO Milwaukee to sell "Gleanings from Many Collections" at New York prices; splendid territory in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan; large to Milwaukee $2.50. Apply to GALLAGHER BROS.,
17 Excelsior Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN OF MORAL HABITS, LOcated outside leading cities, to represent an old house in his section; salary to begin. $50 per month. References. Manufacturer, Lock Box 1585, New York.

WANTED—MINISTER WITHOUT A CHARGE, or one who wishes to add to his income. References exchanged. Address B 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN NOT OVER 40 YEARS OF age and not under 21, who has had experience in banking, and also in investment securities. Please reply care of A 80, Tribune office, giving reference as to character and ability and salary expected.

WANTED—LIVE YOUNG MAN TO MANAGE Kansas City branch for good house; will need $600 salary $1,200 per year nett at once. G 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO STRONG YOUNG FELLOWS OF about 20 to nail up wooden signs; $1 per day paid. Report at 5 this morning. Best place to work. Corner Indiana and Desplaines-sts. Ask for MR. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO FILL A position requiring good descriptive ability; if willing to devote himself to the business with energy and tact liberal pay and long engagement assured. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 155 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MAN FOR position of trust; good salary. Reference. D Y 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AS MANAGER OR SUPERINtendent to control railroad near Chicago; must be familiar with the business, and be competent to keep accounts and attend to construction. Address, with particulars and references, F 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO LIVE IN AND take care of house on Michigan-av. Apply to W. M. PATRICK, Southern Hotel.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—EXPERT YOUNG LADY BOOKkeeper by wholesale manufacturer out of city to take place of party to be away on vacation. Answer in own handwriting; enclose age and name. References. Address R P 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE work; must write a neat hand. References required. Situation permanent. G 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY FOR OFFICE WORK AND TO learn office bookkeeping; small pay at first; state particulars. G 19, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A LADY TO READ TO STENOGrapher for practice. F 70, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—WILL GIVE $5 A WEEK FOR FIRSTclass cook and laundress; call at once at 215 East Ohio-st. Situation permanent.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS FOR PLAIN WORK at 3138A Rhodes-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE. MUST have excellent references. Permanent situation. G 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND TRUSTworthy person to assist in care of children; must be a good seamstress and willing to help in any department; good position to competent person. Address, stating age, experience, references, etc., Y 7, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. MUST HAVE best references. Apply before noon today at 319 Superior-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—NEAT, CAPABLE GIRLS: CITY OR country. Girls supplied to Providence-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—10 GOOD SALESLADIES. APPLY AT 188 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESLADY; ONE ACCUStomed to selling toilet articles; must be a good talker. Address H H 36, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE

BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider what they deal as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office, and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money

CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, teams, etc., at less than usual rates, without delay and without commission, in Chicago or short time, and make payments to suit. If you wish to borrow money call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money on pianos, furniture, horses, etc., and on secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 120 La Salle-st.

DO YOU WANT SOME FINE CITY LOTS AT two-thirds value? Needing money; cash. Z 37, Tribune office.

LIPMAN LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—I will loan money to any amount on all kinds of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; private entrance. Desire to make temporary use of typewriters. We deliver and call for machines, keep them in order, and supply ribbons free of charge. In case any renter decides to purchase we allow one month's rent to apply on purchase price.
We solicit opportunity to serve our patrons in everything in typewriter line.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Telephone 157. 186 La Salle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; no delay; entire furniture of private residences purchased. P., 3235 Calumet-av.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR FINE RESIdence; will buy, rent, or exchange horses, carriages, and cottage and farm. SHERMAN, 74 Rush-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND DRUM CYLINDER printing-press, to print a form as large as 32x42, and not less than 1,000 impressions per hour. Address, giving full details as to make, condition, time and place in use, and also lowest price spot cash, R P 89, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS, TERMS $50 TO $150 CASH, AND IF YOU CANNOT PAY IT ALL DOWN PAY WHAT YOU CAN NOW AND THE BALANCE AS CONVENIENT UNTIL THE CASH PAYMENT OF $50 TO $150 IS FULLY MADE, AND THE BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $5 TO $15 PER MONTH, PAYABLE ON OR BEFORE. FULL ABSTRACT GIVEN WITH EVERY LOT. PUT YOUR SAVINGS INTO A LOT AND YOU WILL SOON HAVE A COMFORTABLE HOME AND CAN SAVE THE MONEY YOU NOW THROW AWAY FOR RENT. LOTS ON

ADAMS-ST., west of California-av. $1,250
KEDZIE-AV., near Fulton (take Lake-st. cars or N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station) 1,200
CONGRESS-ST., near California-av. (take Van Buren-st. cars) 1,100
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 65th (take cable cars) 1,000
FULTON-ST., near Kedzie (take Lake-st. cars or C. & N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station) 1,000
WILCOX-AV., west of California 1,000
FIFTH-ST., just west of Crawford-av. (West 40th-st.) 900
ALBANY-AV., near Fulton-st. (take Lake-st. cars or N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station) 800
CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento-st. (take Lake-st. cars or N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station) 800
LINCOLN-AV., south of 63d. Woodlawn (take I. C. R. R. or cable cars) 750
ELLIS-AV., south of 63d. Woodlawn (take I. C. R. R. or cable cars) 750
DREXEL-AV., south of 65th. Woodlawn (take I. C. R. R. or cable cars) 750
CRAWFORD-AV. (West 40th-st.), near 12th. Crawford-av. station Wis. Central R. R. 600
ST. LOUIS-AV., near Morgan, Englewood 500
HOMAN-AV., north of Ogden-av. (Ogden-av. cars) 500
WESTERN-AV., north of 35th 500
SIXTY-FIRST-ST., near Carpenter, Englewood 475
CRAWFORD-AV. (West 40th-st.), south of 12th 450
HARRISON-ST., near West 48th-st. 450
JACKSON-ST., near West 44th-st. 400
ST. LOUIS-AV., north of Ogden-av. 400
OWASCO-ST. (first street south of Jackson), near West 44th-st. 375
CARPENTER-ST., south of 61st, Englewood 375
ABERDEEN-ST., south of 61st, Englewood 350
54TH-ST., west of Western-av. 350
WEST 42D-ST., near 12th, Crawford-av. station. 350
WEST 40TH-ST., near Jackson (take Wisconsin Central R. R. to 48th-st. station) 300
WEST 41ST-ST., near 12th, Crawford-av. station (take Wisconsin Central R. R.) 300

Plats and other particulars furnished on application.
M. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
105 and 108 La Salle-st.

Open Saturday and Monday nights.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

ON ADAMS-ST.—Just west of Centre-av., a fine stone-front house; lot 32x125, south front; good barn; owner must sell; can be had at a price that is much below the present market value. It will pay intending investors to see us at once.

FIVE ACRES—Corner of 75th-st., and South Park-av.; can be had at a bargain.

OAKENWALD-AV., near 43d-st.—A most desirable lot, 88x146; street paved, stone sidewalks, etc.; fine class of improvements in vicinity; lot sold before July 1st can be had for $90 per foot.

LAKE-AV., near 45d-st.—80x130, at a bargain.

GRAND-BLVD., corner of Drexel-boulevard—50x150, foot.

ON CHICAGO-AV., near Pine-st.—40x120, $200 per foot.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES—Corner of Stony Island-boulevard and 83d-st., $25,000.

31ST-ST.—The finest corner west of State-st., 124x124; alley on side and in rear; $200 per foot.

36TH-ST.—Northwest corner of Butler, 125x125, $6,250.

LAKE-AV.—Near 35th-st., a desirable east-front lot, 24x125; improved, with 5-room house; $10,000; a very choice locality and a bargain at this figure.

OGDEN-AV.—Near intersection of Oakley-av. and 12th-st., several choice lots in this most promising locality are offered at a figure that makes them an excellent investment.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—We have a corner on this street that is an unusual bargain. Call and get particulars.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Corner of 44th-st.; $200 per foot.

49TH-ST.—Near Woodlawn-av., 97x201; $100 per foot.

CALL AND SEE OUR LIST.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$60,000 CITY PROPERTY AND IMproved lands in Kansas for sale, or will exchange for horses, cattle, or merchandise. G 28, Tribune.

West Side.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18,
At 3 o'clock, on the grounds.
We sell positively without reserve, the valuable piece of property on
WEST ADAMS-ST.,
Between Des

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, - $1,600,000

96 WASHINGTON-ST.

This Company proposes, by its system of guarantee of titles, to diminish as far as is possible the delays and expense attending the transfer of real estate, which under the present system require the furnishing of abstracts of title and opinions thereon; and to furnish to purchasers a security not afforded by that system.

A title once examined and guaranteed is RESCUED by this Company, and future transferring or mortgaging is a matter of but a few hours' delay, and of small expense. This rest of the title is backed by a Policy of this Company which has a larger capital than any like company in the United States.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000. 37 and 39 Wall-st.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations and grant and execute all legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, Secretary.

6% Net Investments.

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest $100,000 of 6% mortgages secured on Chicago City Improved Real Estate in sums of $2,500, $3,750, $4,000, $4,500, $5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, $9,000, $12,000, &c., &c.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

Chicago Trust & Savings Bank,

120 La Salle-st.

Capital.....$500,000.00
Additional liability of stockholders.. 500,000.00

IN SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

4% per annum interest is allowed on deposit in any amount for all full months.

D. H. TOLMAN, R. P. HUTCHINSON, F. E. JENNISON, Pres't. V.-Pres't. Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer,
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14, 1888.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the general office (Penn-av. and Tenth-st.) in this city, on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to issue betterment bonds, to enable the company to make such improvements and additions to the property in pursuance of Article 16 of the Lease with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

C. Granville Hammond,

DEALER IN

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Guaranted Farm and City Mortgage Loans, Commercial Paper, Collateral Loans, &c.

Room 2, 232 La Salle-st., First Floor.

FOR SALE.

SHARES OF STOCK IN

SOUTH OMAHA LAND CO.
OMAHA & GRANT SMELTING CO.

CHARLES A. WILSON,
Investment Securities,
94 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Money to Loan

On improved Chicago Property at Lowest Rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

In large or small amounts at five and six per cent on improved city property.
D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

A middle-aged gentleman of experience and prestige as a financier and manager desires employment in some capacity where established ability and integrity are desired. Salary at least $4,000. Address F 84, Tribune.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 12.	June 4.
New York	$ 76,852,492	$ 76,324,918
Boston	12,412,868	14,568,444
Chicago	11,352,000	12,329,000
Philadelphia	10,354,332	10,929,580
St. Louis	3,093,040	3,493,040
Baltimore	2,141,053	2,349,891
New Orleans	1,107,877	1,075,891

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, par to 5c premium; St. Louis, 85c premium.

There was little of an interesting character in the money and market yesterday. The demand was moderate. Merchants are apparently conducting their business in a conservative way, and their requirements are on the decrease. That class of people who were a short time ago borrowing at 5 per cent for the purpose of carrying local securities now seem to be holding back for lower rates. The supply at that figure seems to be pretty good, and there is talk of lower rates on time before the week is out. It is known that such loans have been made at 4½. Many mercantile loans are placed at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange sold at 25c premium, and sterling was steady at unchanged prices.

Business on the Stock Exchange suddenly dropped to nothing. The New York stock market was weak, and that no doubt influenced some people. Prices were, however, maintained. Sales were made over the counter of $1,000 United States 4s at 127½, $40,000 Cook County 7s of 1902 and 1908 at 103½, $5,000 Cook County 7s of 1890 at 105½, $1,000 West Chicago 6s at 102½, $10,000 West Division Railway 5s at 114½, $35,000 new North Side 6s at 98½, 10 shares of North Chicago Street Railroad at 120, 50 shares of Panopticum at 175, and $4,000 Northwestern Bond & Trust Company 5s at par and interest. There was a stronger feeling in the securities in the afternoon because of the belief that the controversy with the city had been settled.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Am. Ex. Nat.	128	Chi. Gas-Trust Co.	31½
Atlas National	119¾	Chi. Gen. Fire Ins. Co.	12½
Chicago National	179	Ch. Ins. Co.	110¾
Continental Nat.	120	Union Stock-Yards	98
First Nat. Chicago	195	Chicago Savings	95¼
Ft. Dearborn Nat.	115	Board of Trade 5s	102¾
Home National	110	Opera-House 6s	100
Hide & Leather Nat.	95	Real Estate 6s	97½
Nat. Bk. of America	138	Con. Gas first-m. 5s	77¾
Nat. Bk. of Illinois	105	N. Chi. Ry. 6s	102
Pacific National	100	do 2d mtg.	100
Union National	170	do new	101
Allen Paper C.-W. Co.	101	South Park 6s	101
Am. Ex. Co.	98	do 5s	99
C. of Commerce	103	W. Div. Ry. 5s	101¾
Central Music-Hall	105	West Chi. Ry.	105
Chi. City Railway	239	West Town 5s	102

The speculative trading in stocks was confined mainly to the covering of shorts. The Granger stocks seem to have no friends in this city. In addition to the small quantity of stuff to be hauled and the low rates the action of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners has a depressing effect. It is believed that investment in securities are still dropping. St. Paul preferred, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and other stocks. The earnings of the St. Paul Road decreased $49,745 the first week of this month.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 11.—[Special.]—There was heavy selling of the Granger stocks and Reading today, chiefly for short account, and the market broke stock. The result was a general decline of ¼ to 2 per cent on all the active stocks. The causes of the selling were the more favorable feeling created by the proposed railroad legislation in Iowa and Nebraska and the inexplained weakness of St. Paul preferred. The market was closed at about the lowest prices. The market opened with more activity than for past days, the heavy selling of the first hour being the heavy selling of St. Paul, which opened ¾ lower, at 63¾, and in the first forty-five minutes selling down to 63, at about which price it continued during the remainder of the forenoon. Northwestern was also unusually active, selling down from 84 at the opening to 83 11 o'clock, and remaining about stationary at that figure for the next two hours. Union Pacific opened ¼ lower, at 55¾, and sold down to 52¾ by 11:30. In the second hour the selling was of Reading, which opened unchanged at 39¾, and at 11 o'clock was still 39, but by 11:45 was sold down to 38, recovering to 38¾ in the next half hour. Over 65 per cent of the whole business done at 11 o'clock was in the four stocks above named, and at 12 o'clock they were all from ¾ to 1½ lower than at the closing of Saturday, the latter on St. Paul. The heaviest and most significant decline, however, was in St. Paul preferred, which opened 1¾ lower, at 106, and declined to 103¾, making the total decline 2¾ from Saturday and 9 points from a week ago. The sales of this stock, though small compared to the active speculative securities, were unusually large for that stock, the 1,700 shares up to 12 o'clock against 3,400 in the whole of last week. While the selling of the common stock of St. Paul is believed to be largely for short account, the selling of the preferred is undoubtedly largely long stock, and to this would only be done by persons having special information about the affairs of the company the inference is that it is done by directors or officials. This has caused the surmise that the much talked of and much predicted issue of new securities of some kind by the St. Paul would be of the preferred stock. If this surmise is correct parties possessing the information would probably sell the common stock short and also sell their investments in the preferred stock in the expectation of buying it back at a lower price, even though they had no reason to doubt the certainty of the dividends on the preferred stock.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Cl'sing Ju. 11	Cl'sing June 9
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	8,338	34½	33¾	33¾	34¼
Atchison	600	81⅞	81¼	81⅝	
Canada Southern	4,660	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	48¼
Canadian Pacific	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	
Central Pacific	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
C. B. & Q.	4,080	112	110	110	111¾
C., C., C. & I.	200	45	45	45	45¼
Col. Coal & I.	200	33	33	33	
Col. & Hock C.	100	19	19	19	
Del. L. & W. pfd.	100	130½	130½	130½	
C. W. & Balto pfd.	300	47¾	47¾	47¾	
D., L. & W.	4,100	127¾	126¾	127¾	128¾
Den. & Rio G.	300	108½	108½	108½	108¾
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	100	116½	116½	116½	
Erie	1,000	24	23¾	23¾	24¼
Do pfd.	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	
Do seconds	73,500	94¾	94¼	94¼	94¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	100	16	16	16	104
Do 1st pfd.	200	61¾	61¾	61¾	
Do 2d pfd.	900	27	27¼	27	27¼
Ft. Worth & Den.	200	27	27	27	
L. S. & W.	100	114	114	114	
Ill. Cent.	600	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Jersey Cent.	600	82¾	81¾	81¾	
Kingston & Pem.	200	32¼	32	32¼	
K. & Tex.	1,300	10¾	10¼	10¾	
Lake Shore	7,935	99¾	98¾	98¾	99¾
Louis & Nash.	2,800	62¾	62¼	62¾	63¼
L. & N. A. pfd.	100	87½	87½	87½	
Mo. Pacific	12,290	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¾
Mich. Cent.	400	76	76	76	77¼
Minn. & St. L.	200	5	5	5	
Manhattan Con.	3,647	89	84	84¼	
Northwestern	22,700	84¾	83¼	83¾	85¾
Do pfd.	1,415	141¾	141¼	141¼	
N. Y. & N. E.	9,005	36¾	35¾	35¾	36¾
Northern Pacific	200	25	25	25	
Do pfd.	3,300	50¼	49¾	49¾	50¼
Nor. & W. pfd.	600	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
N. Y. Central	105	104¾	104¾	104¾	
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100	14	14	14	
Ogn. Improv	225	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Ogn. Trans. Co.	1,400	35¼	34¾	34¾	35¼
Ont. Sil.	400	15	14¾	14¾	
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	98	98	98	
Ohio & Mississippi	2,100	19¾	19¼	19¾	19
Pacific Mail	310	32¾	32¾	32¾	
P. P. C. Co.	650	151	150¾	151	151¼
Reading	30,850	39¾	38¾	39	39¾
R. & W. P. T.	2,320	72¾	72¾	72¾	
Rock Island	2,874	103¾	103¼	103¼	103¾
St. Paul	66,250	64¾	63¼	63¾	65¾
Do pfd.	3,310	103¾	101	101	104¾
St. Paul & Duluth	100	70	70	70	
Do pfd.	210	100	99¾	99¾	
St. Paul & Omaha	1,520	34¾	34	34¾	35¾
St. P. M. & M.	1,300	100	99¾	99¾	100
St. L. & S. F.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Do pfd.	400	65	65	65	66
Texas Pacific	1,300	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Tenn. Coal	208	27	27	27	28¼
Union Pacific	20,700	54	52¾	53¾	54
Western Union	1,800	76¾	75¾	75¾	76

*Ex. dividend 3 per cent semi-annually. †Ex. dividend 1¾ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	Fargo	124
American	136	United States	71

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	126¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	68
U. S. 4s, coup.	127¾	M. K. & T. 1st 6s	103
U. S. 4½s, reg.	107	Mutual Union 6s	99½
U. S. 4½s, coup.	107	N. J. Cent. int. cert.	106¾
Pacific 6s of '95	122	North. Pac. 1st 6s	116¾
Louisiana Stamped 4s	91¾	Northern Pac. 2ds	106¾
Missouri 6s	102	Northwestern con	141½
Tenn. new set 6s	103¾	Northwestern deb.	107½
Tenn. new set. 5s	95	Oregon & Trans. 6s	97½
Tenn. new set. 3s	70¾	St. L. & Iron Mt. gen.	91
Canada So. 2ds	99	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	101
Cen. Pacific 1sts	118	St. Paul consols	132½
Den. & R. G. 1sts	120	St. P., Chi. & P. 1sts	123
Den. & R. G. W.	77¾	St. Paul & S. City Ry. 6s	49
Erie 2ds	104	Union Pac. 1sts	113¾
		West Shore	103½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$6000 A&P gtd 4s	83¾	$2000 NYS&WIst rfd 5s	102½
20000 A&P inc.	19½		102¾
18000 C&Rli gtn 5s	96¾	61000 NJC gm 6s	107¾
1000 C&I 1st 7s	102	5000 NPa 1st cp.	113¾
2000 Can So 1st gtd	108½	10000 NPa 2d cp.	90
2000 do 2d	104	5000 NPa gen con	102
5000 CC&I 6s	102	4000 OSo 1st gtd	102
6000 CB&N 5s	109¾	5000 SL&IM 5s	81¾
10000 CB&Q 5s	111¾	28000 StL&SF g 4s	104½
10000 Dsos&Alst 5s	84½		104¾
1000 D&Rg 1st	119¾	19000 StPM&M 1st—Mon	110
1000 D&Rg 1st rfd 5s	101		110½
2000 ETW&D 1st	85¾	3000 StL&AT 2d	35
5000 GC&SF 1st	121½	10000 TexPa 1st 5s	103¾
2000 GC&SF con	70	10000 TexPa 2d inc	34¾
4000 M&E 1st gtd	135	1000 T&NO 1st—SabD	102
22000 M&AT gn 5s	81½	2000 UPa 1st—'58	117
2000 M&AT gn 6s	86¾	1000 UPa 1st—'68	120¾
1000 M&AT con 7s	95¾	1000 WStgd 4s	103¾
5000 M&StL 1st 7s	118	9000 WStL reg	103¾
23000 NYL&Wn 2d inc	25	26 US Express	95
	94¾	20 Phenix B	137
30000 NYC&StL 1st 4s	91¾		

12 TO 2 P. M.

40000 Va 6s dfd trst	9¼	6000 NJC 1st—'20	107¼
22000 A&P gtd 4s	83¾	44000 NJC 1st 5s	106¾
1000 A&P 1st cp	94¾	10000 NPa 1st cp	113¾
1000 Can So 1st gtd	108½	7000 NPa 3d cp	90
	108¾	1000 NW 2½ yr deb 5s	91¾
10000 CanSo 2d	92		105¾
15000 CB&Q—NebExts	98¾	2000 OT 5s	97¾
	98¾	3000 OSo inc	35
44000 CRIAP 5s cp	91¾	1000 StL&IM 5s	81¾
	107¾	4000 StL&IM—ArkB 1st	104¾
4000 C&Rlli gtn 5s	96¾	7000 SoCar 1st	103
3000 CIIV 1st	70¾	8000 StPM&M 1st	110¾
16000 D&Rg 5s	54¾	3000 StPM&M 2d	119
4000 D&Rg 4s	33½	2000 StPM&M 1st—Mon	110
1000 E Tenn 1st	103		110½
3000 E Tenn 1st	125¾	5000 StL&AT 1s	95¾
1000 ETen gtd 5s	102½	2000 StL&AT 2d	35¾
1000 ETen 1st con	102¾	37000 TexPa 2d inc	34¾
1000 LNA&C 1st	112	2000 T&W 1st	110¾
1000 LNA&C 2d inc 6s	94	1000 T&W 1st gen 6s	83
21000 MK&T gn 6s	55	1000 UPa 1st—'98	115¾
1000 MK&T con 7s	93	1000 UPa 1st—'08	119¾
10000 WStgd 4s	103¾	10000 WStL&P 1st—Chi D	105¾
	94¾		94¾
23000 NYC&StL 4s	91¾	10000 WStL&P—Chi D	105¾
1000 NYO&W 1st	93¾		94¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20 IrvingBank	155	1000 M U 6s	92¾
35000 A&P gtd 4s	83	10000 MK&T gn 5s	55
10000 CB&C—NebEx 6s	98	1000 MK&T con 7s	93
	98½	10000 NYL&Wn 2 cn	94¾
30000 C&Rlli gn 5s	96¾		94¾
5000 CBC&CG 6s	100	10000 NYC&StL 4s	91¾
6000 D&Rg 4s	33¾	1000 NW Ex 4s	97¾
1000 D&RGIst	120¾	1000 NW gen 7s	133
1000 E T 1st	125¾	3000 NPa 1st cp	113¾
5000 G C&SF 1st	121½	3000 Or Imp 1s	103
1000 KC—M—Bst 6s	119	4000 SPM&M—D&F Ex	110¾
40000 HATC1-M Line 1st	113¾	6000 SPM&M-Dak Ex	110¾
	113¾	19000 TexPa 1st 5s	103¾
47000 H&TC—W D 1st	113¾	10000 TexPa 2d inc	34¾
	113¾	15000 TAANM 1st	99½
5000 Intl cp 6s	55	5000 T&W con trst	55
1000 K C—Ft S con	97	4000 T&W 1st gtd	109¾
10000 MStP1s-C&PW5s	106¾	8000 WStL&P-Chi Div trst	105¾
	106¾		94¾
2000 MASP con	126¾	2000 WB gtd 4s	103½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	15,550	83	83¼	80¾	81¼
Union Pacific	1,760	53¾	53¾	52	53¼
Mexican Central	1,000	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
C., B. & N.	150	112	112	110½	112
C., B. & Q.	625	111	111	110½	111
Pullman	101	151	151	151	151

Bond transactions and quotations: Japan:

1000 Atch Tr 6s	105¾	17000 A & P inc	19¼@20
1000 N 6s	115	1000 C & I 7s	102½
1000 Do 7s	122¾	5000 O S L 6s	103½
26000 Mex Cen inc	18½@19	5000 C B & N deb 6s	97
40000 Do 4s	64¾@65¼	1000 D & Q 5s In Dv	93¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—The market closed weak and lower. Pennsylvania, 53¾@53¾; Reading, 28¾@28 5-16; Lehigh Valley, 58¼@58¾; Reading general, 11¾@11¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 11.—Consols closed at 99 3-16 for money and 99¼ for the account.

United States bonds 4s, 129½; Atlantic & Great Western first, 34½; Canadian Pacific, 57¾; Erie, 24¾; Illinois Central, 121½; Mexican ordinary, 18¾; St. Paul common, 64¾; New York Central, 107½; Pennsylvania, 53½; Reading, 39¾.

LONDON, June 11—4 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was $240,000.

PARIS, June 11.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 32½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Mining shares closed as follows: Adams, $5.25; Alaska Mine, $1.11; Bodie Consolidated, $1.50; Eureka, $5.87½; El Cristo, $1.40; Gould & Curry, $2.25; Hale & Norcross, $6.75; Homestake, $16.00; Iron Silver, $1.75; Mexican, $1.50; Navajo, $1.00; North Belle Isle, $3.00; Ontario, $25.50; Standard, $1.00; Sutro Tunnel, 15c; Small Bones, $1.05.

BOSTON, June 11.—Closing prices: Franklin, $15; Huron, $4.25; Osceola, $20.75; Quincy, $7.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11.—Closing quotations: Alta, $1.00; Bulwer, 75c; Best & Belcher, $3.30; Bodie Consolidated, $2.35; Challar, $4.15; Consolidated California & Virginia, $40.00; Crown Point, $3.65; Gould & Curry, $3.75; Hale & Norcross, $7.50; Mexican, $3.90; Ophir, $7.37½; Potosi, $3.40; Savage, $4.50; Sierra Nevada, $3.80; Union Consolidated, $6.45; Utah, $1.80; Yellow Jacket, $4.85; North Belle Isle, $3.00. Ex-dividend Consolidated California & Virginia, 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were weak yesterday, the principal cause being large receipts, which formed an excuse for buyers to hold back. Shippers were less anxious, in fact they were doing almost nothing in sample wheat and much less in corn, while the speculators leaned to the bear side all round. The exceedingly heavy rains are accounted for by some in a reference to the fact that about the second week in June has witnessed a decline in prices in nearly every one of the last fifteen years. It certainly was the case twelve months ago, and the last is apt to be the best remembered. The farmers have generally got through with their spring work about this date, and are able to devote time to the series in waiting for the harvest, while the owners of country warehouses want to clean out their old stock to make room for the new. The weather was fine for the season, and the crops in the West are generally admitted to be backward.

An observer in the Red River Valley sends word that the third of July harvest in that section of the country is barely peeping out of the ground and that the rest is not nearly so high as it ought to be at this date. He cannot see where people who know the facts find room to predict anything like an average crop. Letters received from Indianapolis to a prominent firm here says: "We regard all estimates of the Indiana wheat crop as entirely too high. What looked to be wheat a week or two ago can be proven to be cheat, and fields that then promised well show this to be a stubborn fact."

The 885,000,000 bu given in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday as the estimate for the wheat crop this year was obtained by subtracting 10 per cent from the yield of spring wheat instead of 1 per cent. On the latter basis the yield would be close to the 400,000,000 bu which, it is said, Mr. Dodge telegraphed to a correspondent in St. Louis yesterday as the legitimate deduction to his figures of percentage. The above-noted points are only samples of many which are believed to indicate that the total outcome of the crop will be a light one, much more so than warranted by the official estimate. Worst, who has looked over the ground quite thoroughly, states it as his conviction that the entire range of country between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies will not produce more than enough for bread and seed, with the usual reserve held over from a fair crop. In other words, there will be little for export, as the old crop is admitted to have been well used up.

The men who have bulled corn in the interest of a country syndicate appear to have been as much surprised as any one else at the magnitude of receipts in this city. What came in during the last half of May was chiefly old corn from Southern Illinois. The arrivals of this month are mostly from Iowa and Northern Illinois, and the latter grade not nearly so well as did the former. The result is a big decline in the price, especially on the low grades, some of which have sold at 43c here after having been bought at 51@52c in the country. The corn has been shelled, and is now obliged to move, as the arrangements in the country do not make it safe to keep damp corn in the kernel, and a great deal of it is damp because shelled in moist weather.

S. K. Marston figures out the stocks of corn in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas in farmers' hands as not only 8% per cent of the crop. If this estimate be anything like correct there cannot be much more to come in.

It is said the seventeen-year locust has made his appearance. A sample of him was brought in from a few miles west of this city yesterday.

New York reports 28,000 bu wheat taken for export. San Francisco shipped two cargoes of wheat last week.

Latest news from Minneapolis is that the chinchbugs have not been drowned out in the sections where they were most active.

Dornbusch says the wheat crop of New Zealand is reported 35 per cent less than expectation. The cause is hot winds in the blooming season last January.

The official report of the State puts the average of wheat condition in Ohio at 98 per cent.

It is reported that the warehousemen in New York City are refusing to work for the 4c per bu allowed by the new law for transferring grain from canalboats to steamers. The charge till now has been 1¾c per bu on wheat.

The first importations of new crop Japan teas from the Pacific steamer have recently passed the Custom-House, and a portion of them will be offered for sale today at public auction in this city. This mode of distribution is common to no other market in the United States except New York and Chicago, and the fact indicates the growing importance of this city as a centre for the trade in teas, especially for Japans. Of the 83,000,000 lbs of this product imported last year about 43,000,000 lbs were from the land of the Mikado. The quality of the present crop compares favorably with that of last year, and the movement to the United States is thus far a liberal one, notwithstanding the generally depressed condition of the trade.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was again quiet, with only a local trade, and the feeling was easy in sympathy with wheat.

Wheat was decidedly weak, with a smaller volume of trading. The local men expected a good demand by outsiders on the crop estimates and on a large decrease in the visible supply. But the demand was not there, the supply did not fall off so much as expected, and the Washington report was read to mean that there need be no fear of scarcity. This view was taken in St. Louis and also in Liverpool, the latter point reporting a decline of a farthing per cental. The smaller operators let the market down slowly in the absence of demand, and a little more willingness to buy was developed then, but not enough to turn the market upward, and it became really heavy in the latter part of the day, with free selling by fatigued longs and some selling short. July opened 1¢ lower, at 85¾c, improved to 86¼c, sold back to 85¾c, closing at 86c. Options for June and August were about 1@1¼c below July, and December sold at 1@1¼c premium. Cash No. 2 in store sold at 84¼@85c for spring and 85¾c for red winter.

Corn was depressed early by the report that the receipts of the day were some 300 cars more than expected, and again by the subsequent estimate of nearly 900 cars for today. A great deal was bought on limited orders at about 52c for July, but not enough to hold it up under large offerings which seemed to be more by short sellers than a letting go of long holdings. It was reported that receipts are about to show an important decrease, but this has been said so many times as to make the crowd suspicious, and an increase of nearly 2,000,000 bu in the visible supply was accompanied by a much weaker feeling in the demand for shipment. This was especially the case with the lower grades. No. 4 declining fully 2c, while contract grades sold 1@1½c lower, only closing ¼c lower at 52c, sold at ¼c less, improved to 52¾c, and declined to 51¾c, closing at 51¾c, with August at ¼c premium. The cash month is generally the best and the year sold at 45¾@46c. Cash lots in store sold at 51¾@51¾c for No. 2 and 47¾@48c for No. 3.

Oats were active and weak, but mostly so on the old crop. July opened ¼c lower, at 32½c, and declined to 32c near the close, while August closed only ⅛c lower than Saturday, at 29¾c. The cash was even weaker, falling to ½c discount from July, whereas it was ¼c premium at the end of last week. No 2 cash sold at 32c. The receipts have been the general sample market being heavy, in store sold at 35@35½c for No. 2 white and 32c for No. 2 mixed.

Rye exhibited a further decline of 3c under a light outside demand and moderately large offerings. Sales of cargoes of No. 2 sold at 63c, closing spar ingly at 59@60c. The feeling was depressed, and nothing was done in futures. Barley was quoted lunchroom, but dull and easy, with few buyers appearing for the sample offerings, which were not large. No. 2 in store was inactive at 66@67c, and September was offered at 62c.

Provisions were dull, with no feature except weakness and nominally lower prices. The hog market was easy and inferior in keeping with the rest of the speculative list. Cash lard was relatively heavy, which was said to be due to the fact that refiners were out of the market, which was in accordance higher in Liverpool. July lard declined 5c, to $6.57½c, and closed at the inside bid, with June 5c lower and August and July 2½c. July pork sold at $7.87½@7.90. Pork sold 5c lower, at $14.00 for July, and declined to $13.90 at the close, with June at 10c discount and August at 10c premium. Year pork sold at $13.12½@13.15. Ribs declined 5c, to $7.57½ for July and closed at $7.65, with August at 7½c premium. January sold at $6.75.

Millstuffs were in fair request with further weakness noted in bran, which sold largely at $10.50 for coarse and $9.75 for fine.

Flaxseed was nominally unchanged at $1.30 for No. 1 cash, with weak quotations, while futures were practically lower. There was only a moderate inquiry, and both year and September sold sparingly at $1.07, which was lower for this year and 2c for September. A car sold at $1.16 for delivery next May. Timothy seed was inactive, with just enough inquiry for our crop deliveries to indicate a steady feeling. September was salable at about $1.95¼. August at $1.96, and prime cash and $2.13. Timber-seed offerings were insignificant and the market quotably unaltered at $4.20 for prime cash and $4.42½ bid for October.

The provision market opened in good spirits, although commission handlers of farm produce labored under some disadvantages. Many consignments of perishable fruit were received and sold not only late in the day, but also in nearly unmerchantable condition, and in order to make a clearance lower prices were made. Live hens, 8½@9c; and fully steady, while cheese was a trifle firmer than at the close of last week. The lower prices have called out a good inquiry on export account, and it is said that last week's sales for foreign shipment aggregated 10,000 boxes of full creams, with a preference shown for cheddars and Young Americas.

Pig lead continues unquoted dull around $3.85@3.90, with desirable spot parcels below and wanted. Spelter is the feature of this metal at home and abroad, with a small demand noted. Late London mail advices report a better inquiry for business in field seeds, with an unfavorable condition of the growing clover crop. Dry goods are quiet, though local jobbers consider the trade fairly favorable when compared with that of May. Cotton fabrics are unusually firm, with current stocks small, and many mills sold far into the future. Woolens are in good request from both retailers, and woolen goods quiet and selling at a low range of prices. Linens and linen crashes dull under a lessened demand from candlemakers.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
June	$13.90	$13.80@13.90	$13.90
July	14.02½	13.90@14.00	13.90
August		14.12½@14.10	14.00

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

June	$ 8.57½	$ ——@——	$ 8.52½
July	8.62½	8.57½@8.62½	8.57½
August	8.67½	8.62½@8.67½	8.62½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

June	$ 7.57½	$ ——@——	$ 7.55
July	7.57½	7.57½@7.60	7.57½
August	7.70	7.67½@7.70	7.67½

WHEAT.

June	85¾	86	86	84¾
July	86¼	86¾	86¾	84¾
August	86	86¾	86	84¼
December	87¼	88	87¾	85¾

CORN.

June	51¾	51	51¾	51
July	52¾	51¾	52¾	51¾
August	51	52	51	52¼

OATS.

June	32¼	32	32¼	32
July	32¼	32	32¼	32
August	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	June.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	86¾	86¾	79
No. 2 corn	37	37	39½
No. 2 oats	25	25¼	25¼
Mess pork	21.00	21.00	20.75
Lard	6.60	6.65	6.75

PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	1887.
Flour, brls	12,003	9,925	42,844	27,004
Wheat, bu	39,275	245,768	22,369	227,139
Corn, bu	264,956	119,041	227,453	248,195
Oats, bu	206,150	147,200	177,400	100,753
Rye, bu	8,534	1,595	4,230	
Barley, bu	7,858	2,402	2,836	600
Grass seed, lbs	66,480	57,400	86,952	7,000
Flaxseed, bu	550	5,450	1,367	3,272
Broom corn, lbs	13,900	56,600	19,788	58,251
Cured meats, lbs	388,500	570,180	1,457,619	2,231,009
Canned meats, cases			445	1,700
Dressed beef, lbs	182,960	30,450	3,196,971	4,388,100
Beef, tcs			134	8
Beef, brls			230	300
Pork, brls	145	1,125	1,207	1,107
Lard, lbs	635,800	180,950	976,815	1,111,316
Cheese, lbs	159,975	366,400	112,000	247,505